

FDIS

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JAPAN TO MAKE 'INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT' ON DEFENSE

OW190645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0633 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Friday Japan would build up its defense power at its own discretion in disregard of resolutions being introduced before the U.S. Congress calling on Japan to boost its defense. In answer to a question made by Socialist Takahiro Yokomichi in a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Suzuki said the U.S. resolutions were not based on views of the whole American people.

Suzuki said he thought that the U.S. legislative resolutions reflected American complaints arising from huge military budgetary appropriations in the face of the present economic difficulty and Japan's steady but slow defense buildup. The prime minister said Japan's defense policy is established under the Constitution and on the basis of fundamental policies as well as the understanding and support of the people. He added that regardless of the outcome of U.S. legislative resolutions Japan will make its own "independent judgment" on its defense policy.

To solve the pending Japan-U.S. trade friction, Suzuki said the government would deploy a Japan-U.S. diplomacy at lawmakers' level to make the Japanese market better known to U.S. congressmen, promote Japan-U.S. industrial cooperation and set up an ombudsman system on Japan-U.S. trade.

FIRST DAY OF ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ROK ENDS

OW181255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 18 (KYODO) -- Japanese and South Korean Government officials met here Thursday to discuss Japanese aid for South Korea's five-year economic development projects. The Koreans were reported to have filled the Japanese in on 11 projects that the Seoul government plans to carry out in the five years between 1987 and 1986.

South Korea had earlier asked Japan for dollar six billion in aid. Japan rejected the request, saying the sum was too large.

The Thursday meeting was the first in the current two-day session of working-level talks. The first round of negotiations was held in Seoul last month. The Koreans briefed the Japanese on the projects in response to a Japanese request, according to officials. They said the Koreans did not give concrete reports on the overall five-year plan which reportedly requires dollar 46 billion, nor comment on which projects have priority over others. The officials said the Japanese side will ask the Koreans for more information Friday.

Further on Aid Request

OW190043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- Japan plans to reach an agreement on South Korea's request for Japanese aid at a meeting in Seoul in early May between Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi and his Korean counterpart No Sin-yong, a ranking Foreign Ministry official disclosed Thursday night.

The ministry official said the Korean foreign minister has also expressed the hope to settle the aid problem in the first half of this year. If No's diplomatic schedule is taken into account, the Korean minister may be considering early May as the time for settling the aid problem, the official said. The official's speculation on the holding of a meeting in May between the foreign ministers also is based on the schedule of Foreign Minister Sakurachi who is due to visit Washington in March and the Diet schedule in April which requires his presence at parliamentary discussions.

Commenting on the aid amount of dollar 6 billion asked by South Korea, the official said it is not so difficult a problem for Japan to deal with because Seoul is requesting the aid under two kinds of loans -- dollar 3.5 billion in yen loans and dollar 2.5 billion in commodity loans.

Observers believe the statements by the official hinted at the possibility of Japan's political consideration in deciding the amount of its commodity loans to South Korea.

The same ministry official said the current second round of working-level talks on the aid issue is being conducted in a good atmosphere. The two-day talks in Tokyo end Friday. But discussions on deciding the aid amount at the working-level negotiations appear to be behind schedule, the official added.

SAKURAUCHI URGES UN LAW OF SEA PACKAGE AGREEMENT

OW190549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday he hopes the coming session of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea will produce a package agreement. The 11th session will be held in New York from March 8 through April 30.

At a Cabinet meeting, Sakurauchi said establishment of a "new comprehensive maritime order" at the coming session is essential for Japan's long-term national interests. "We will make efforts so that the U.N. conference will be concluded this time," he said.

The conference, discussing territorial waters, continental shelves, deep sea-bed development and other matters, was expected to come up with a package agreement on a draft treaty during the 10th session last year. But it failed when the United States called for a review of the treaty. The government decided Friday to send a 24-member delegation to the New York meeting, to be headed by Toru Nakagawa, adviser to the Foreign Ministry.

SUZUKI 'PASSIVE' TOWARD 1968 PLEDGE ON F-4

OW190357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday showed a passive attitude toward a decision by a ruling Liberal-Democratic Party body to regard the 1968 government pledge not to equip the F-4 Phantom fighters with bombing capability as having been revised in the meantime due to changes in the international situation.

Suzuki told reporters that the decision made by a joint meeting of the party's National Defense Committee, the Security Research Council and other officials concerned Thursday is subject to be approved by such upper party organs as the Policy Affairs Research Council and the Executive Council.

Diet business has been suspended since last week over the Defense Agency's plan to give an Air Self-Defense Force's F-4 Phantom bombing facility as a test. Opposition parties claimed that the plan contradicted the 1968 pledge which was made by then Defense Agency chief Kaneshichi Masuda when the Phantoms were introduced as Japan's mainstay interceptors.

Meanwhile, the prime minister is reportedly doubtful of the approval of the decision because it might run counter to the government policy to limit the reinforcement of defense forces within the basic defense capability. The decision cited changes in the international situation as a reason for the revision of the pledge and this might lead to an endless military buildup, the source said.

OTO HOLDS FIRST MEETING, DECIDES ON MANAGEMENT

OW190311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- The Office of Trade Ombudsman [OTO], a government mechanism to deal promptly with overseas complaints regarding access to the Japanese market, held the first meeting Thursday at the Prime Minister's Office to decide on its management.

The OTO, formally known as the headquarters for promotion of settlements of grievances related to the openness of the Japanese market, was created within the Economic Planning Agency on February 1 to dispel trade friction with the United States and Europe.

At the meeting, officials decided to:

1. Explain the progress of a case to a complainant within 10 days after the office has accepted the complaint and report monthly on the development when a settlement takes more than one month.
2. Try to set a trustworthy standard for import tests that can be relied on by foreign exporters.
3. Report acceptance and progress of a complaint to a Cabinet meeting for economic measures and at the same time make public the case to news media.

Complaints from foreign countries will be accepted at the Foreign, Finance and Welfare Ministries as well as the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. These ministries will report to the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] every Friday on the complaints they have received by that time, officials said. EPA said it has received five complaints so far, three from domestic importers, one from the United States and another one from Ireland. Two of them were already settled, it said.

OFFICIAL VIEWS NATURAL GAS PROJECT WITH USSR

OW181129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 18 (KYODO) -- A senior Foreign Ministry official Thursday expressed doubt that U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union would hold up a joint Japan-Soviet oil and natural gas development project off the coast of Sakhalin. The official was referring to press reports earlier this week suggesting the project might be in jeopardy if U.S. exports of essential equipment are withheld as part of U.S. sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union last December.

The U.S. Government had been notified of Japan's concern, the official said, and it gave no indication that export of parts necessary for the project would be vetoed. He said Japan had explained to the United States that the project was in its final stage and was in that regard "a little different from other projects."

West European countries have called on the Reagan administration to lift restrictions on machinery exports which are threatening to disrupt a Soviet natural gas pipeline project between Western Siberia and Western Europe.

INVESTMENT PROTECTION TALKS TO BE HELD WITH PRC

OW190521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 19 (KYODO) -- Japan and China will hold working-level negotiations on the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on investment protection in Beijing February 24-27, according to the government. It will be the first time for the two countries to hold negotiations of the kind on a full-fledged basis, although they held preliminary talks in May last year.

Japan and China agreed to conclude an investment protection agreement at the first bilateral ministerial conference in December 1980. An investment protection agreement is primarily designed to ensure safe Japanese investments in developing countries still lacking proper legislation for protection of foreign investments. Japan has already signed such an agreement with Egypt and is currently engaged in negotiations for the conclusion of similar accords with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

At the Beijing talks, Japanese and Chinese officials will exchange views on relevant matters on the basis of draft agreements worked out by the two countries.

U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF A-10 IN SOUTH SCORED

SK190254 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to deploy a squadron of 18 A-10 fighter-bombers at the beginning of March at the U.S. Air Force base in South Korea. On 16 February a spokesman for the U.S. Air Force disclosed this criminal plan.

The U.S. imperialists are conducting propaganda on the advantage of flying at a low altitude and the effectiveness of attacking ground forces possessed by this fighter-bomber. The massive deployment of the sophisticated brigandish plane in South Korea shows that the U.S. imperialists are accelerating their maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea. They plan to deploy more A-10 fighter-bombers in South Korea at the beginning of next year.

DFRF SUPPORTS 100-MAN REUNIFICATION MEETING

SK190331 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Talk on 18 February by a spokesman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland -- read by announcer]

[Text] The statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] calling for convening a 100-man joint conference composed of politicians from the North, South and abroad who desire national reunification, has aroused great support and sympathy among all Korean compatriots at home and abroad.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] fully supports and ardently welcomes the proposal to convene a 100-man joint conference put forward in the statement of the CPRF, regarding it as a patriotic initiative for overcoming the prevailing difficulties on the road to reunification and opening up a new phase for national reunification.

The proposal to convene a 100-man joint conference by politicians from the North, South and abroad is well-timed and realistic in view of the nature of the reunification question and requirements of the current situation. We can prove this by our past experience.

The DFRF Central Committee, from the first day of the nation's division, advanced various measures and proposals which fully accord with the nationwide nature of the reunification question and made every sincere effort for the nation's independent and peaceful reunification.

In February 1948 when the danger of national division was increasing because of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges after the 15 August liberation, we convened the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Front for National Reunification and put forward a concrete proposal to establish a democratic government through election of the pan-Korea supreme legislative organ based on democratic principles and by having this organ recognize the Constitution.

In July 1950 when the internal strife became reality in our country, we adopted a letter of appeal for achieving national reunification by conducting a nationwide general election between 5-8 August 1950 and by organizing a unified supreme legislative organ. We dispatched three members of the reunification front to deliver this letter to the South Korean side.

In May 1956 when the Syngman Rhee puppet clique's racket of northward aggression was violent, we proposed to convene a political consultative meeting. In January 1961, we proposed holding negotiations between delegates of the North and the South at Panmunjom or other places to realize economic and cultural exchange, exchange of correspondence and mutual visits by people between the North and the South.

In January 1979, in particular, we announced a statement containing a 4-point proposal including the question of convening a national people's congress and dispatched our side's delegation -- composed of four persons -- to contacts between the liaison delegates of the North and the South to organize the preparatory committee for national reunification. Thus, we made all possible efforts for success of the dialogue.

In August 1981, we cordially proposed convening a national congress for promotion of national reunification composed of representatives of political parties and public organizations between the North and the South and of representatives of compatriots abroad to put into effect the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], the justness of which was proved and acknowledged at home and abroad, and to discuss various questions on North-South relations. In addition, we advanced various reasonable and just proposals and measures for negotiations toward reunification which correspond with the situation and actively made efforts to realize them. However, none of our reasonable proposals have been realized due to hindering maneuvers by all successive South Korean ruling factions.

The South Korean puppets' criminal maneuvers to hinder national reunification are reaching an extreme stage today. The Chon Tu-hwan group suppressed with bayonets the movement for democracy and reunification which rapidly mounted after the October incident, slaughtered people in cold blood, indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned Kim Tae-chung and many other democratic figures and patriots and punished or executed them through murderous trials in South Korea. It is intensifying more than ever before the confrontation racket against us, raving about victory over communists and about exterminating communism. It is driving the situation to the brink of war by staging a large-scale war exercise such as "Team Spirit 1982."

Sitting face to face with such a man at the negotiating table for reunification would be a mockery against the sacred national cause and a treacherous act against the South Korean people.

The existing political parties and public organizations in South Korea are acting as puppets of the ruler by fawning on power without political principle. In such a situation, it is natural that they would not be entitled to take part in the sacred table of dialogue discussing reunification. A consultative organ for national reunification must be a consultative body of those sincerely desirous of reunification, not one of those seeking division.

The proposal of the CPRF to convene a 100-man joint conference is a most reasonable and realistic measure which we can adopt in the current situation for stepping up the cause of national reunification. The 100-man joint conference -- a grand gathering for reunification -- will be a site of democratic negotiation correctly reflecting national aspirations for reunification and an excellent platform for great national unity.

If well-known politicians in the North and South and abroad sit at one place to discuss in an open-hearted way all possible proposals for reunification, including the proposal for founding the DCRK, and problems of collaboration and interchange between the North and South, transcending differences in ideas, systems, political views and religious beliefs, it will be a definite contribution to making a breach in the barrier dividing the country and paving the way to reunification.

We express the hope that politicians in the South and abroad who are concerned about the future of the nation, though under difficult conditions, will actively respond to the patriotic proposal of the CPRF for the convocation of the 100-man joint conference, deeply conscious of the mission they shoulder before time and history.

It is the sacred national right of politicians in the North and South and abroad to participate in the 100-man joint conference to discuss the reunification question -- an important national issue. The South Korean puppets must unconditionally and immediately release jailed political figures including Kim Tae-chung, restore freedom of political activity and provide them with all conditions for participating in the joint conference.

If the South Korean puppets hinder the convocation of the 100-man joint conference, running counter to national aspirations, they will again commit indelible crimes against the fatherland and the people and cannot escape stern judgment by the entire Korean people.

The DFRF Central Committee will make every effort for an early convocation of the joint conference of politicians in the North and South and abroad.

18 February 1982, Pyongyang

VRPR MENTIONS USE OF TERM 'KIMCHONGILISM'

SK170503 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] According to the local Seoul committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a certain Professor Kim and his students at Seoul University wished a long life to General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and to the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

Respectfully holding the portrait of the great leader and the dear leader, a certain Seoul University Professor Kim and the students of an underground reading group wished good health and a long life to the great leader and the dear leader at a certain place in downtown Seoul. This certain Professor Kim told the students: It is the nation's greatest pleasure and pride to wish General Kim Il-song good health and long life this year when we greet the 70th birthday of the General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, as the greatest festive event of the nation. General Kim Il-song has devoted himself to the reunification of the fatherland and to the liberation of mankind. Mr Kim Chong-il is wisely aiding the general's revolutionary work. As long as their wise leadership exists, the reunification of the fatherland will be certainly achieved and the future of the fatherland is bright. In a reunified Korea the entire nation, inviting General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and Mr Kim Chong-il, aiding the general, to a festival hall and extolling their exploits, will thunderously cry: "Long live General Kim Il-song and Mr Kim Chong-il." The historic day will certainly come before long.

He added: Wishing them long life is a unanimous desire of mankind as well as of our nation. The realization of national reunification and the everlasting prosperity of the nation lie in their good health and long life. It is 1982 -- a glorious year in our nation's history. Let us wish good health and a long life to General Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il. Let us attain democracy without fail this year.

The professor and the students laid a fragrant wreath under the portraits of General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, wishing them long life. It is reported that the reading group members decided to launch an advanced-level Kimilsongism study group and pledged to struggle more vigorously, upholding Kimilsongism and Kimchongilism [kimchongilchuui].

MEETINGS FOR NOMINATING SPA CANDIDATES END

SK190442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 19 (KCNA) -- Voters' meetings for nominating candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly which had been going on at constituencies throughout the country were wound up. All constituencies nominated the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and guide of the power of our republic, as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of voters.

At various constituencies leading personnel of the party and government were also nominated as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly. Voters meetings nominated Comrades Kang Hui-won and Yi Son-sil, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Comrades Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK, Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council, as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Voters' meetings in different parts also nominated workers, who are boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the party and devoting all their wisdom and energy to the struggle to thoroughly implement our party's policy and strengthen our revolutionary power, as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The meetings pointed out that the forthcoming elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly would powerfully demonstrate once again to the whole world the rock-firm unity and cohesion of our people closely united with one ideology and one purpose around the party and the leader and the invincible might of the power of our republic and occasion a new turning turning point in carrying out the historic cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea by cementing as firm as a rock the power of our republic, a mighty weapon of the revolution.

TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG'S OPEN LETTER TO VOTERS

SK190438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent an open letter on February 19 to the entire voters of the country. Follows the full text of the open letter:

Open letter to the entire voters of the country.

Voters' meetings held at all constituencies of the country for nominating candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea amid a high political enthusiasm of the entire people nominated me as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The nomination of me as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the voters at all constituencies of the country is an expression of the unanimous trust and deep faith of the entire people in our party and the government of the republic and a manifestation of their firm determination to carry out revolution through to completion under the banner of the republic. Deeply pleased with the high political enthusiasm and unshakable revolutionary faith exhibited by all our people, I extend warm thanks to the entire voters of the country.

A candidate for a deputy shall be registered only at one constituency according to the rules on the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. So, I decided to be registered as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Tokchon Constituency No. 181 for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The forthcoming elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be an important occasion in further cementing the people's power in conformity with the demand of the modeling of the whole society on the chuche idea and in demonstrating once again the indestructible unity and cohesion of our people closely rallied around the government of the republic. All the voters of the country should participate as one in the elections with a high degree of political consciousness and revolutionary zeal and elect genuine representatives of the people as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, thereby further consolidating our people's power.

I firmly believe that the entire voters of the country will register a big success in the sacred struggle for achieving the complete victory of socialism and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by vigorously pushing forward the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, upholding the grand program of socialist construction set forth by the Workers Party of Korea at its sixth congress.

February 19, 1982, Kim Il-song

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE HAILS LEADERSHIP OF KWP

SK162334 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2224 GMT 15 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 16 February article: "Pride Is Growing Over Time"]

[Text] Today our people are living amidst pride and joy growing over time. This is an incomparable pride and joy which our people are experiencing under the rewarding reality in which our revolution is advancing along a single road of victory under the wise leadership of our party and in which the revolutionary chuche cause pioneered on Mt Paektu is victoriously making progress, holding sway over the times.

The struggle spirit and way of life of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who traversed the road of liberation, upholding the great leader, have been inherited intact into today's reality. The whole country is seething with revolutionary zeal. All tasks in party and state work and the tasks in all fields of economic and cultural construction are being smoothly carried out in accordance with the leader's intent. This is the new appearance of our society.

The vast economy is dashing toward the road of leap and innovation amid the flames of speed battle. The joy of the working people freed from arduous labor is overflowing at every site, as seen in the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, where automation has been brilliantly achieved. Many masterpieces which will be brilliantly engraved in the history of mankind are being created in succession, arousing storm-like repercussions in the world. This is the proud reality of our fatherland today. Under this proud reality, in which a new history of creation and innovation is being forged, our people are singing of the glory they enjoy under the leadership of our party and the source of their powerful life.

The beginnings of this life and its blooming are thanks to the bosom of our party. Because of this bosom, our life will shine eternally. The glory and pride of our people, who greeted the brilliant first dawn of the great era bestowed by the immortal chuche idea and its shining rays and who have created and experienced the brilliant reality in which the ideal of chuche is blooming beautifully! This is indeed the incomparable glory and pride which our people have been able to enjoy by upholding the great leader and the glorious party center.

There is an old saying that a prosperous house has many guests. Countless foreigners from every place in the world are coming to visit our fatherland, where unprecedented progress is being made in the revolution and construction under the brilliant rays of guidance. Deeply impressed by the successes attained in the political, economic and cultural fields and by the lofty spiritual and moral traits of our people, foreign guests are unanimously praising the might of our party's leadership in creating in Korea such a brilliant reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Our party has enjoyed absolute support and trust from all the Korean people and the international working class because of its devoted service to the fatherland and the people and its immortal exploits performed before the history and the mankind.

One day last summer a car was on a wide road leading to downtown Pyongyang from the airport on the outskirts of the city. A middle-aged foreigner was in the car. He was looking with surprise at street scenes through the car window. This man was a noted foreign reporter who has visited our country frequently since the fatherland liberation war. He had last visited Korea in the late 1970's. What miracle has made such a great change in Korea in only a few years, which cannot be considered a long time in the history of a country?

His first impression of this change was deeply moving. The next day he toured many places in Pyongyang where great monuments stand. He expressed his surprise, saying that the ability and wisdom of human beings to create these monuments is hardly believable. Later, when he had an opportunity to see the reality of the Korean economy, he was greatly moved to find its potential and the miraculous speed of its development.

One day, he went on the Pyongyang-Wonsan highway to go around to regional areas. Spread out before him was an endlessly picturesque scene -- mountains, fields, valleys, tunnels -- covering an area of several hundred li.

He was lost deep in thought the whole time on the highway where he was able to keenly feel again Korea's economic might. As soon as he arrived in Wonsan, he told our workers in excitement: the KWP has made truly great achievements in the glorious struggle to carry out the revolutionary cause of *chuche*. All achievements that the Korean people have made in socialist construction under your party's leadership are worthy of special mention in this century.

His remarks had deep meaning. In recent years, he had closely observed the development of the world economy with his keen journalistic insight. The 1970's was a difficult decade in which mankind was faced with numerous problems. Catastrophic economic recession and abnormal weather conditions threatening people's existence swept over the world. Rural areas suffered numerous calamities; economies were in depression and crisis.

The prospects for the 1980's, ushered in along with the complicated problems of the 1970's, were still gloomy. Thus, a pessimistic view, full of anxiety and apprehensions over the future of the world's economy, had arisen. Even a new Malthusianism, that surplus population should be eliminated, had become powerful.

He could not constrain his admiration and seething adoration for the might of the leadership of the KWP, which has correctly led Korea to the brilliant present.

Extraordinary wisdom -- with which the KWP is always leading the revolution and construction to victory, continuously putting forth correct struggle slogans properly reflecting the demands of revolutionary development and the masses' aspirations and putting forth correct ways to accomplish them.

Skillful organizational capability -- with which the KWP is managing the entire party, the whole country, all the people and the entire army as one and is achieving innovations and upsurges in all sectors by grasping and guiding all party and state affairs while giving detailed and careful guidance to every sector.

Extraordinary driving force -- with which the KWP is leading the revolution and construction to endless upsurges by dealing with all problems from a realistic point of view, pushing ahead with the work of coping with problems by bold and audacious planning after always setting goals high and carrying out assigned tasks with unprecedentedly high speed and at the highest level.

The more he knew about Korea's proud reality under the glorious leadership of the party, which is leading our revolution and people to victory after having brilliantly inherited the revolutionary cause of *chuche* pioneered by the great leader, the more he, the journalist, was burning with excitement and an appetite for writing.

Before leaving, he emotionally said to the workers: A reporter is not one who just writes about a scene of action. A reporter should introduce the true nature of facts to the world.

He continued: I published a book about the secret of the great changes in Korea after having visited your country a few years ago. Though I wrote it with zeal and sincerity, I now find that the book lacks substance. Without noting the KWP's leadership, no one can say that he has grasped all the secrets of the miracles being brought about in Korea. I am going to emphasize this point in my new book, which I will write in my country.

Anyone who has visited this land will, of his own accord, introduce the reality of Korea. This is a vivid case which demonstrates the glory and pride of our people under the great party's leadership.

Those who visit Korea today experience excitement at the sight of new type of men who have noble ideological and spiritual traits. A few days ago, the delegation of a country visited a cooperative farm while touring local areas. Delegation members met a young scientist who, for a decade, has devoted his life to research work on paddyfields. Studying his sunburned face -- a face which seemed to belie his status as a scientist -- they asked him to explain his view of life, especially of his youth devoted to research work in a rural area. Calmly listening to this question, wiping drops of sweat on his forehead with his sleeve, the young scientist said: Our youth is valuable because we can do more work for the fatherland and the people. Living in Korea, we consider it our great happiness, glory and pleasure to devote our entire lifetime to faithfully defending the revolutionary outpost the great leader has assigned to us.

These remarks greatly moved the guests. They realized that a great change had taken place in the ideological and spiritual trait of the Korean people. They pondered over the secret of the proud achievements in Korea. They experienced excitement when they understood during their stay in Korea the unique policy set forth by our party -- a profound and unique theory and policy for developing all members of society into true chuche-type communists by reforming men's ideology and consciousness to complete the cause of communism -- the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea -- based on the principle that man's ideology is the basis of the revolutionary struggle and construction work and that men decide everything.

Based on the profound insight and scientific analysis that loyalty to the leader and the party is the basic trait of chuche-type revolutionaries and that this trait is a key to successfully solving all questions in imbuing society with the chuche idea, concrete tasks have been performed to implement a unique policy of placing emphasis on loyalty indoctrination in ideological work. Thanks to the policies for solving questions concerning the remodelling of men with profound insight into people's spiritual and moral traits, we see today the emergence of a great force of proud chuche-type men -- the ranks of loyal people -- just as a flower garden thrives in a sunny place. This force is developing with each passing day.

Our party has ushered in a great heyday of revolution and construction with outstanding leadership and has materialized the chuche idea. Its greatness rests with the fact that it has brilliantly spread the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea and displayed mature wisdom and benevolence in embracing our people with the endlessly noble morality of the leader.

All theories and policies set forth by our party thoroughly reflect the basic stand and requirement for inheriting and completing the chuche revolutionary cause developed by the great leader -- the originator of the Korean revolution -- and for successfully implementing the leader's plan and intent. These theories and policies are comprehensive, diverse and profound developments and enrichments of the great leader's ideological and theoretical methodology to meet the requirements for imbuing society with the chuche idea. These theories and policies include revolutionary theories on all sectors of revolution and construction, such as theories on the construction of a chuche-type party, on speed battle and on the creation of revolutionary literature and arts. They are the collection of the precious revolutionary achievements and experiences attained by the great leader and the achievements and experiences attained by our party in inheriting and developing the revolutionary cause.

The bosom of our party is a benevolent, motherly one which unsparingly devotes everything to the cause of the people's freedom and happiness and for their affluent and civilized life.

Our people, who are accelerating the revolution along the path of chuche with firm faith and fighting spirit, are unanimously upholding and following the glorious party, which is excellently leading the struggle for the revolutionary chuche cause, calling it the star of guidance of chuche.

The expression "the star of guidance of chuche is overflowing with the infinite trust in the glorious party center," which elucidates the path of revolution by embodying the revolutionary ideology of the great leader, also reflects praise of the greatness of the party center.

These stories have been handed down as a legend, arousing enthusiastic reverence and reactions among the people. Last March, a South Korean publication reported that a 15-year-old-boy residing in Yanggu, Kangwon Province as a farm servant was arrested at a South Korean Army guard post while attempting to come to the bosom of the republic. Among the boy's personal effects which were confiscated, the publication reported, was a handbill praising the star of guidance. The boy was reportedly bereft of his parents when he was in primary school and was left an orphan. After having wandered about in search of a living, he came to a relative's house where he heard about the star of guidance and learned the song praising it. Since then, he made up his mind to cherish a new hope -- to live happily in a reunified land. In February, he finally made up his mind to leave the house for the northern half of the republic with a burning sentiment of reverence. This one fact implies many things.

The legend of the general star of Mt Paektu related that in the dark period prior to national liberation, the general star became a ray of salvation and hope, led public sentiment to Mt Paektu, protected our nation from the Japanese imperialists' brutal oppression and melted the frozen minds of our people.

The legend was born anew everyday, and everywhere it was handed down, the people's firm determination cemented their unity around the great leader. Today the story about the star of guidance of chuche has been handed down as a beautiful legend; and the South Korean people longing for the northern half of the republic are seething with the same emotion and joy as they had prior to national liberation: the firm faith and belief that the future of the fatherland and nation will be firmly guaranteed and that the historic cause of national reunification will be expedited; the faith to advance along the path of loyalty forever, cherishing in the heart the ray of this star of guidance; the firm faith and determination which cannot be blocked by the point of a bayonet! Because of such faith, the story about the star of guidance of chuche is blooming eternally and spreading throughout South Korea today.

The star of guidance which elucidates for the people a genuine road toward their independent and creative life: The ray of this great and benevolent star of guidance bestows a strong will of struggle and hope for a brilliant future in the hearts of the people.

The voices of emotion and joy, reverberating from the sites of international seminars on the chuche idea, are ones praising the great leader and the star of guidance. The radio waves coming to Korea contain messages of congratulations at the glory of enjoying the promising future of mankind.

It was when an announcement of the convocation of the historic Sixth KWP Congress was made public. For the people desiring to build a communist society under the banner of the chuche idea, this announcement was a great felicitous occasion signalling an historic event to guarantee the realization of this desire. At a time when all people were eagerly awaiting the historic day of glory to come, a politician in Latin America sent to our party, 10 days before the congress, a letter of loyalty congratulating us on the historic event.

October 10, 1980, dawned amid the enthusiastic emotion of all people. The eyes of the participants at the historic Sixth KWP Congress looked up to the rostrum. One of the foreign guests at the congress expressed his excitement: At this moment, as we hold in high esteem the star of guidance which will elucidate an eternal and happy future with the chuche idea like the shining sun, our hearts are filled with infinite emotion and joy. Today's event is not only an infinitely happy one for the Korean people but is also the greatest, happiest day for the progressive people of the world.

That moment, when the hearts of the participants were overflowing with deep emotion and joy, was indeed a moment of glory when the scene greeting the brilliant sunrise of chuche was again unfolded. As the sentiment of this glory is becoming stronger, people are spreading a new and beautiful story about the star of guidance of chuche.

The story of the star of guidance of chuche is blooming in the hearts of all people and is arousing infinite gratitude and joy among them. All people want to convey it to others whenever they hear it. Whenever it is conveyed among people, the story of the star of guidance of chuche becomes fresher.

Indeed, because of our people's glory in upholding the bright star of guidance together with the sun of chuche, our era is indeed glorious. Because we live, cherishing the brilliant rays of the star of guidance, the future of our fatherland and the revolution is bright and promising.

PUBLIC HEALTH COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH GDR

SK160950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 16 (KCNA) -- The 1982-84 plan for cooperation in public health between the Ministries of Public Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang on February 15.

The signing ceremony was attended on our side by Yi Chong-yul and other personages concerned and on the opposite side by the members of the health delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Konstantin Spies, vice-minister of public health, and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hermann Schwiesau and an official of his embassy. The plan was signed by Yi Chong-yul and Konstantin Spies.

TRADE-PAYMENTS ACCORD SIGNED WITH HUNGARY 12 FEB

SK160942 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 16 (KCNA) -- An agreement on commodity delivery and payments for 1982 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Budapest on February 12, according to a report.

It was signed by Pang Tae-yul, head of the DPRK Government trade delegation, and Otto Herkner, head of the Hungarian Government trade delegation. Present at the signing ceremony were the members of the DPRK Government trade delegation and DPRK Ambassador to Hungary Kim Yong-sun and Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and the members of the Hungarian Government trade delegation.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS EDUCATIONAL AID TO CHONGNYON

SK161000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent 435 million yen of educational aid fund and stipends in Japanese currency to compatriots in Japan. This brings the total educational aid fund and stipends sent by the great leader in 83 installments to 32,086,227,033 yen in Japanese currency.

The educational aid fund and stipends sent this time will contribute to the development of the work of the democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

SOSC TO PROPOSE 'SPORTS TALKS' TO NORTH KOREA

SK190124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Seoul Olympic Support Committee (SOSC) plans to propose "sports talks" to North Korea before the 1986 Asian and 1988 Olympic Games, Minister of State for National Security and Diplomacy No Tae-u said yesterday.

In testimony before the National Assembly ad hoc committee for the 1988 Olympics, No, who concurrently serves as SOSC vice chairman, said "our brethren in North Korea" will be invited to the forthcoming world sports event. The SOSC will seek sports exchanges between South and North Korea, and will ensure that athletes from communist countries will enter Seoul through the truce village of Panmunjom, he said.

Brisk negotiations will be launched to induce communist and nonaligned countries to take part in the upcoming Seoul Olympics. Moves by North Korea to prevent communist and non-aligned countries from participating in the world sports event will be forestalled, he said. The government will take advantage of the occasion to establish diplomatic relations with nonaligned nations which have yet to establish diplomatic ties with Seoul, he said.

He said the catchphrase for the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be the festival of unity and reconciliation for all the world nations. To help conduct the world sports festival successfully, the committee will mount what he called an Olympic saemaul (new community) drive, he said. The minister revealed that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be made the largest in scale with the largest number of countries attending. Political considerations will be expelled from the Seoul sports festival during which Korea will seek to improve relations with North Korea and other communist countries, he said. Korea, he said, will utilize the sports event as an occasion to achieve another remarkable economic development, and enter the ranks of developed countries and settle peace on the Korean Peninsula. Efforts will be exerted to reap the utmost results from the event at the least cost to demonstrate the uniqueness of Korea's culture to the people of the world, he said.

In the meantime Kim Yong-sik, chairman of the Seoul Olympics Organizing Committee (SOOC), said an estimated 10,000 athletes from 140 countries are expected to compete in 23 events in the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games. Kim said the world sports festival will be held for 16 days starting Sept. 20, 1988.

Preparations are under way to accommodate 10,000 athletes, 3,000 officials, coaches and 11,000 mass media people, Kim said. He also predicted that 250,000-300,000 foreign tourists are expected to visit Korea for the Seoul Olympics.

HONG KONG WEEKLY CITED ON NEW KIM CHONG-IL POST

SK190132 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Report from Hong Kong by KBS correspondent Song Chang-kil]

[Text] It is learned that puppet North Korea will convene the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] on 28 February and put Kim Chong-il -- son of Kim Il-song -- in the position of head of the vice presidents.

The Hong Kong weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW today reports: The SPA of puppet North Korea is preparing to put Kim Chong-il in the position of head of the three vice presidents through a formal election. This will legalize Kim Chong-il's status as political successor to his father Kim Il-song. The report says that Kim Chong-il has already seized political power in puppet North Korea. Puppet North Korea is upholding Kim Chong-il's leadership at home and abroad. Besides Communist China, the Soviet Union, which has been reluctant to recognize Kim Chong-il as successor to Kim Il-song, has recently made remarks recognizing Kim Chong-il as the successor through their envoys in Pyongyang.

The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW adds: Puppet North Korea's political reshuffle expected at the forthcoming SPA is an important step to be taken to settle the question of Kim Chong-il's succession and is aimed at ensuring his status as successor prior to Kim Il-song's 70th birthday.

NUCLEAR-FUEL-PROCESSING FIRM TO BE SET UP IN 1982

SK190144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The government plans to set up a nuclear fuel processing company this year in order to meet the future nuclear fuel demands from eight nuclear power plants now under construction, Minister of Science and Technology Yi Chong-o said yesterday.

In a briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan on his ministry's major policies and projects for this year, Yi said that his ministry will promote the construction of a nuclear fuel processing facility with the annual production capacity of 200 tons by 1988. He said his ministry will produce nuclear fuel by processing low-quality uranium ore. By the domestic production of atomic fuel, Korea will save some 440 million a year, Yi explained. The eight nuclear power plants are light-water-type reactors introduced from the United States and France.

For the heavy-water-type plant which is now under construction in Wolsong, Yi said, experimental atomic fuel will be made from next year. The technology for its mass production will be developed by 1986, he said.

In addition to local production of atomic fuel, Yi said, his ministry will promote the development of nuclear power plant planning and equipment production technology. By the plan, the ministry will establish a nuclear power plant planning company this year in cooperation with Bechtel, a U.S. engineering firm. His ministry will also train more than 1,500 planning specialists by 1986, Yi said. The ministry will promote the plan so that by 1986 some 80 percent of the nuclear power plants to be built in Korea will be designed by Korean engineers, Yi said.

Major research and development projects to be conducted this year, he said, include fine chemistry, robotics, development of IC's for video tape recorders and development of nuclear fuel production technology for heavy-water-type reactors, Yi explained. Technology for the utilization of low quality coal, food production, and energy saving will also be included, he added.

For the projects, Yi defined, a total of 39.7 billion won will be invested this year alone. In order to improve the welfare of scientists and engineers, Yi said, one billion won welfare fund will be established this year. The fund will be used to provide researchers with housing and other conveniences, Yi explained.

His ministry will expand its overseas studies program in order to assist qualified people to learn the advanced technologies of the more developed countries immediately, Yi said. This year, 175 people will be sent to advanced countries and by 1986, about 2,700 will go, he said. Meanwhile, 150 experts will be introduced from developed countries this year and by 1986, 2,250 experts will be invited, Yi said.

His ministry will also intensify technical cooperation with developing and underdeveloped countries, especially with ASEAN countries and Saudi Arabia, Yi explained. Some 200 people from the ASEAN countries will be trained in Korea and while nine Korean experts will be sent there this year. The program includes training 47 students from a Saudi Arabian engineering college, he said.

For the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, Yi said, his ministry plans to give technical support such as computerization of data management, and other business which require high technology.

AFP: SON SANN REJECTS SIHANOUK SUMMIT PROPOSAL

NC181444 Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 18 Feb (AFP) -- Former Cambodian Premier Son Sann said here today he is opposed to the Cambodian resistance summit recently proposed by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

"I shall be going to Beijing at a date to be agreed on," Mr Son Sann told a press conference, "but I shall not take part in the proposed summit."

He said that the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), which he heads, sticks by its agreement to form a "flexible coalition" of the anti-Vietnamese resistance.

(The Khmer Rouge have however mainly rejected the idea and have proposed a Beijing summit to work out a new formula for creating a united front of the three resistance forces -- themselves, the KPNLF, and Sihanouk supporters.)

The KPNLF, Mr Son Sann said, still seeks a political solution to the Cambodian problem. He said there were 114,000 persons living in the KPNLF zone at the end of last November. The KPNLF forces consisted of 9,000 armed men and 3,000 men awaiting weapons.

Most of the leaders in Phnom Penh had been trained in Vietnam, he said. In 1954, he added, the Vietnamese took with them at least 4,000 Cambodian intellectuals, who married Vietnamese women.

EXCERPT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, STATE COUNCIL LAW

Part I

BK171019 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Part 1 of the excerpt of the law on the organization and functioning of the National Assembly and Council of State passed by the First National Assembly's Second Session -- read by announcer]

[Text] According to the Constitution of the PRK, this law defines the organization and functioning of the National Assembly and the Council of State, and the duties, rights and powers of National Assembly members, the National Assembly chairman and the various National Assembly commissions.

Chapter 1 -- Generalities

Article 1

The National Assembly is the supreme organ of state power and the supreme people's representative organ of the PRK. The Council of State is the representative organ of the PRK and a standing organ of the National Assembly and is elected by the National Assembly.

Article 2

The organization and functioning of the National Assembly and Council of State ensure them the exercise of duties, rights and powers defined in Articles 48 and 60 of the Constitution aimed at fulfilling all tasks of the PRK.

Article 3

The effect of the National Assembly's activities is guaranteed by the effect of its sessions and of the activities of the Council of State, National Assembly chairman, National Assembly commissions and National Assembly members. In carrying out their duties and exercising their rights and powers, the National Assembly, Council of State, National Assembly chairman, National Assembly commissions and National Assembly members rely on the participation of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], of the various mass organizations and of the citizens.

Within their jurisdiction, state institutions and employees have the duty to create favorable conditions for the National Assembly commissions and National Assembly members in the exercise of their functions.

Chapter II -- Sessions of the National Assembly

Article 4

The National Assembly meets twice a year in regular session convened by the Council of State. It may hold extraordinary sessions at the decision of the Council of State or at the request of the National Assembly chairman or the Council of Ministers.

The first session of each legislature of the National Assembly is held 60 days after elections at the latest, when it is convened by the Council of State of the previous legislature. The first session of each legislature of the National Assembly is opened by the chairman of the Council of State of the previous legislature, who presides over the meetings until the National Assembly has elected the National Assembly chairman of the new legislature.

Article 5

The National Assembly meets in open session. The National Assembly may meet in camera if requested by the Council of State, National Assembly chairman or Council of Ministers.

Article 6

In the first meeting of the first session of each term of office, the National Assembly sets up a commission to verify the credentials of the National Assembly members. This commission verifies the credentials of the National Assembly members on the strength of letters of accreditation and other documents related to the elections. Based on the report of the Credentials Commission, the National Assembly recognizes or rejects the credentials of National Assembly members.

Article 7

The National Assembly elects its chairman, vice chairman and secretary from a list of candidates on which the position of each of them is recorded and which is submitted by the chairman of the Council of State of the previous legislature after probing the opinion of the National Assembly members and making consultations and an exchange of views within the KUFNCD.

Article 8

The National Assembly elects the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and members of the Council of State from among the National Assembly members according to the list of candidates on which the position of each of them is recorded and which is submitted by the chairman of the National Assembly after probing the opinion of the National Assembly members and making consultations and an exchange of views within the KUFNCD.

Article 9

The National Assembly elects the chairman of the Council of Ministers from a list of National Assembly members submitted by the chairman of the Council of State after receiving the opinion of the National Assembly members.

Article 10

The National Assembly elects the vice chairmen and other members of the Council of Ministers, essentially from among the National Assembly members according to a list of candidates on which the position of each of them is recorded and which is submitted by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Article 11

The National Assembly elects the leaders of the above-mentioned supreme state institutions through secret ballot.

Article 12

During regular sessions of the National Assembly, the chairman of the Council of State and the chairman of the Council of Ministers report on their activities to the National Assembly.

Article 13

The National Assembly decides on state plans and state budgets submitted by the Council of Ministers.

Article 14

The National Assembly adopts bills and other projects submitted to it by the Council of State, Council of Ministers, National Assembly commissions, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, chairman of the Kampuchean Youth Organization and chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Union.

Article 16

The National Assembly commissions assist the National Assembly and Council of State in examining the draft state plans and state budgets, bills and other projects. After examination, the National Assembly commissions report on their findings about these projects to the National Assembly and Council of State for discussion and decision.

Article 17

In the National Assembly issues are debated and decided upon by majority opinion. To be valid, the laws and decisions of the National Assembly should be adopted by a simple majority. However, adoption and amendments of the Constitution are valid only if approved by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly members.

The National Assembly adopts bills and decisions by a show of hands.

Part 2

BK171439 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Part 2 of excerpt of the law on the organization and functioning of the National Assembly and Council of State -- read by announcer]

[Text]

Chapter III -- The Council of State

Article 18

The Council of State is elected during the first session of each legislature of the National Assembly. The number of Council of State members is fixed by the National Assembly.

Article 19

The term of office of the Council of State is the same as that of the National Assembly. After the expiration of the National Assembly's term of office, the Council of State continues its functions until the new National Assembly has elected a new Council of State.

Article 20

The Council of State meets once a month in a regular session and may hold extraordinary sessions if deemed necessary.

Article 21

The Council of State [words indistinct] defined in this law and in other written documents of the National Assembly.

Article 22

All decisions of the Council of State are approved by the absolute majority of its members.

Article 23

In convening and conducting the National Assembly sessions, the chairman of the Council of State cooperates with the chairman of the National Assembly in order:

1. To draft the National Assembly's program of action;
2. To ensure the drafting of bills, state plans, state budgets and other projects to be submitted to the National Assembly; and
3. To decide on other matters relating to the sessions.

Article 24

Between National Assembly sessions, the Council of Ministers reports on its activities to the Council of State when the Council of State or the Council of Ministers deems it necessary.

Article 25

The Council of State issues decrees on its own initiative or on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers.

Article 26

During the recess of the National Assembly and on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State decides on the appointment or removal of members of the Council of Ministers, creates or abolishes ministries and ministerial-level institutions and decides on questions concerning taxes.

All the above-mentioned decisions must be submitted to the National Assembly for ratification during the following session of the National Assembly.

Article 27

On the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State appoints, removes or recalls ambassadors and envoys of the PRK accredited to foreign countries and to international organizations.

Article 28

The Council of State implements the right to control judgments and the exercise of the right of the state court on its own initiative or on the recommendation of the Ministry of Justice or National Assembly commissions.

Article 29

The Council of State ensures and monitors the implementation of the program of action [passage indistinct] the chairman of the Council of State promulgates its decrees and decisions. He promulgates laws 30 days at the latest after they are ratified by the National Assembly.

Article 33

The chairman of the Council of State accepts credentials from ambassadors of foreign countries and international organizations accredited to the PRK. The chairman of the Council of State signs the letters of credentials or the letters of recall of the PRK's ambassadors and envoys accredited to foreign countries and to international organizations.

Article 34

In the event that the chairman of the Council of State is unable to perform his duties for a long period of time because of illness or at a time when the post of chairman of the Council of State is vacant, the Council of State appoints the vice chairman to act in his place until the chairman resumes his work or until a new chairman is elected by the National Assembly.

Article 35

Through the good offices of its chairman, the Council of State sets up necessary apparatuses to assist it under the leadership of its secretary general.

Chapter IV -- The Chairman of the National Assembly
and the Commissions of the National Assembly

Article 36

The chairman of the National Assembly is elected during the first session of the National Assembly, presides over all of its meetings and ensures the implementation of the National Assembly's program of action and the internal regulations of the sessions.

Article 37

The chairman of the National Assembly signs the ratification of the laws and other decisions approved by the National Assembly [words indistinct].

Article 38

The chairman of the National Assembly has the right to participate in all meetings of the Council of State and maintains contact with the Council of State.

Article 39

The chairman of the National Assembly conducts all external relations of the National Assembly.

Article 40

The chairman of the National Assembly has the right to participate in the debates of all National Assembly commissions and convene and conduct debate by the chairmen of various commissions in order to facilitate and coordinate the work of these commissions.

Article 41

The vice chairman of the National Assembly assists the chairman of the National Assembly in all the above-mentioned functions and replaces him during his absence. The vice chairman of the National Assembly may be assigned to take charge of specific affairs of the National Assembly chairman such as to maintain relations with the National Assembly members, with the Council of Ministers, with the KUFNCD National Council and with various other mass organizations or to take care of foreign relations [words indistinct].

Article 42

The secretary of the National Assembly keeps minutes of the National Assembly sessions and assumes a number of other duties during the National Assembly sessions [words indistinct].

Article 43

[Passage indistinct]

Article 44

Each commission is composed of a chairman and members and may include a vice chairman and a secretary. The chairman and members of a commission are elected by the National Assembly by a show of hands and with the National Assembly chairman presenting the names of the candidates. The vice chairman and secretary are elected by the commission from among its members. The number of each commission's members is fixed by the National Assembly. The term of office of these commissions is equal to [word indistinct] of the National Assembly.

Article 45

The Legislative Commission has the duties:

1. To examine bills, draft decrees and other projects concerning legal affairs entrusted by the National Assembly or the Council of State;
2. In conformity with the decisions of the National Assembly or Council of State, to amend and improve bills and draft decrees before submitting them for approval by the National Assembly or Council of State; and
3. To assist the National Assembly and Council of State in interpreting the Constitution and laws and monitoring the observance of the Constitution and laws by cadres and citizens.

Article 46

The Economic, Planning and Budget Commission has the duties:

1. To examine reports and projects concerning state economy, plans and budgets;
2. To examine bills, draft decrees and other projects concerning state economy and budgets entrusted by the National Assembly or Council of State; and
3. To assist the National Assembly and Council of State in monitoring the implementation of the annual state plans and state budgets.

Article 47

The Cultural and Social Commission has the duties:

1. To do research on matters concerning cultural and social affairs and submit them to the National Assembly or Council of State for study and decision;
2. To examine bills, draft decrees and other projects concerning the cultural and social questions entrusted by the National Assembly or Council of State; and

3. To assist the National Assembly and Council of State in monitoring the implementation of policies and decrees in cultural and social sectors.

Article 48

The National Assembly commissions conduct their activities in accordance with programs decided upon by them. The commissions submit their programs of action to the chairman of the National Assembly for advice and coordination.

Article 49

The National Assembly commissions have the right to request ministers and other institutions concerned to inform them or provide them with documents on matters relating to the work of the commissions. The institutions and persons to whom the request is made have the duty to [words indistinct].

Article 50

The work procedures of the commissions are defined by the note on their system of functioning.

Part 3

BK171502 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Part 3 of the excerpt of the law on the organization and functioning of the National Assembly and the Council of State passed by the National Assembly's Second Session -- read by announcer]

[Text] Chapter 5 -- National Assembly Members

Article 51

The term of office of the National Assembly members begins at the beginning of the first session of each legislature of the National Assembly and ends at the beginning of the first session of the following legislature of the National Assembly.

Article 52

The National Assembly members must be loyal to the fatherland, strictly abide by the policies of the KPRP, set a good example in observing the Constitution and laws, and spare no efforts to work in the service of the people.

Article 53

The National Assembly members must maintain close contact with the voters, be responsible for them, keep in touch with them and regularly report to them on their activities and those of the National Assembly as a whole. At the end of each session, the National Assembly members must report to their constituents on the outcome of the session. The National Assembly members must disseminate among and explain to the people the laws and decisions approved by the National Assembly, and motivate the people to respect and abide by the state laws.

Article 54

The National Assembly members have the duty to attend every session and meeting of the National Assembly. If a member has sufficient reason for not attending the session, he or she must inform the chairman of the National Assembly beforehand.

Article 55

The National Assembly members must maintain close contact with the chairmen of the National Assembly and Council of State and inform them about their activities in the localities.

Article 56

The National Assembly members have the right to interpellate the Council of Ministers, the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Council of [words indistinct]. The interpellations must be sent to the chairman of the National Assembly, to be forwarded to the interpellated institutions or persons. The chairman or vice chairman of the Council of Ministers answers any interpellation of the National Assembly members to the Council of Ministers. When a specific minister is interpellated, that minister must be the one to answer. The interpellated institution or person must answer to the National Assembly or the Council of State.

Article 57

The National Assembly members have the right to make requests to the state institutions regarding the implementation of laws and other matters of common interest. All state institutions have the duty to investigate and answer requests by the National Assembly members, and must take necessary measures to ensure the strict observance of laws.

Article 58

The National Assembly members who have received complaints, requests or suggestions from the people have the duty to investigate and send them to the institutions concerned, monitor the result of the actions taken by those institutions and inform the makers of those complaints, requests or suggestions. All institutions have the duty to report to the National Assembly members about the result of the actions taken on those complaints, requests or suggestions of the people sent them through the National Assembly members.

Article 59

Any suit against arrest or incarceration of any member of the National Assembly may be carried out only with the consent of the National Assembly or, between its sessions, with the authorization of the Council of State. If a member of the National Assembly is temporarily held in custody for a flagrant penal offence, the authority responsible for the arrest must immediately report the matter to the National Assembly or the Council of State for examination and decision.

Article 60

Any member of the National Assembly who fails to fulfill his duties as member of the National Assembly and who is unworthy of the people's trust may be removed by his constituents before the end of his term in accordance with the existing laws and regulations. The National Assembly may consider and decide to dismiss any member who is unworthy of being a member at the proposal of the Council of State and the KUFNCD National Council.

Article 61

Any member of the National Assembly who violates the law and is sentenced to prison by the court loses his National Assembly member status.

Article 62

The National Assembly members may resign from their posts on the grounds of inability to carry out their functions as members of the National Assembly. The resignation of any member of the National Assembly is decided upon by the Council of State which reports on the matter to the National Assembly in the following session.

Article 63

Within their jurisdictions, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the people's committees at all levels and other state institutions must provide facilities for the activities of the National Assembly members.

Article 64

The National Assembly members are provided with annual responsibility pensions. National Assembly members are not under the jurisdiction of the state. When assuming functions as members of the National Assembly, they are accorded priority in the use of transportation means and provided with other necessary spending money by the provincial or municipal people's revolutionary committees. Any National Assembly members who work in the departments of the central organization and do not have means of transportation for the exercise of their duties are supported by the Council of Ministers' Cabinet. Any National Assembly members who work locally are provided with transportation means by the provincial or municipal people's revolutionary committees when they are on duty.

Chapter IV -- Epilogue

Article 65

This law assists the internal regulations of the National Assembly and Council of State issued on 24 June 1981. It is adopted by the Second Session of the PRK's First National Assembly.

PART ONE OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ORGANIZATION LAW

BK181518 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Part 1 of the law on the organization and functioning of the PRK Council of Ministers passed by the First National Assembly's Second Session -- read by announcer]

[Text] Pursuant to Chapter VI of the present PRK Constitution, this law defines the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers.

Chapter I -- General Regulations

Article 1

The Council of Ministers is the government of the PRK, the executive organ of the National Assembly and the highest administrative organ. Concurrently it is the highest organ which administers the economy and society of the country as a whole. Under the leadership of the KPRP, pursuant to the Constitution and state laws, the Council of Ministers is entrusted with the unified management of all tasks inside and outside the country especially economic, cultural and social affairs tasks of the PRK, aimed at defending and building the country and serving the life of all the people.

Article 2

The Council of Ministers is elected by the National Assembly in the first session of each legislature. The Council of Ministers consists of the chairman, vice chairman and ministers. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers must be a member of the National Assembly. Other members of the Council of Ministers are chosen mainly from among members of the National Assembly.

Article 3

The term of office of the Council of Ministers coincides with that of the National Assembly. At the end of the term of a legislature of the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers shall continue to perform its duties until the new legislature of the National Assembly elects a new Council of Ministers.

Article 4

The Council of Ministers is responsible to and reports on its work to the National Assembly. When the National Assembly is not in session the Council of Ministers is responsible to and reports on its work to the Council of State.

Article 5

The Council of Ministers is organized and operates in conformity with the principles of democratic centralism and unified management and directs the daily activities within its competence and between the ministries and localities. Concurrently, it upholds the responsibilities of the comrades ministers and the spirit of mastery of the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees in all fields -- planning, budget, supplies, cadres and organizations in conformity with the general regulation of the state. The ministries and various institutions subordinate to the Council of Ministers distribute duties to the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees according to levels and link their responsible roles and duties toward each other.

The Council of Ministers collectively decides on all major state matters within its rights and duties, particularly in the economic field as prescribed in Article 66 of Chapter VI of the PRK Constitution.

Each member of the Council of Ministers is responsible for the work entrusted to him as well as for the collective work of the Council of Ministers.

Article 6

The Council of Ministers has the duty to research, examine, discuss and exchange views in order to decide all plans, policies and statutes for economic management and apparatuses correctly in accordance with the PRK Constitution. It also has the duty to prepare and execute educational, administrative and economic measures in order to liquidate all unhealthy phenomena such as authoritarianism, bureaucratism, wasteful habits, greed and misappropriation of public property and the people's interests as prescribed in the Constitution.

Chapter II -- Duties and Rights of the Council of Ministers,
Especially in Economic and Social Management

Article 7

Pursuant to the collective line and political principles of the Kampuchean revolution, the Council of Ministers has the duty to analyze clearly those lines and political principles in order to lay down principles, policies, targets and duties in accordance with each step in restoring and developing the economy, culture, education, health and social affairs. It directs the drafting of economic and social plans and the draft state budget to be submitted to the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers guides the implementation of economic and social plans and the state budget after they are debated and adopted by the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers grasps and takes measures step by step to stabilize all sectors of the national economy.

Article 8

The Council of Ministers decides on targets and important principles for economic management and state administration. In accordance with the requirements of administrative duties, it implements all procedures of management in conformity with the special situation of each period.

Article 9

The Council of Ministers guides the preparation, examination and implementation of all basic policies concerning economic management, social affairs and state administration.

Article 10

The Council of Ministers unifies the management of money and currency loans, finance, salaries and prices. It unifies and encourages individuals and the masses to serve the defense and construction of the fatherland. It builds and strengthens all armed forces, increases the security forces and guarantees political security and social order.

Article 11

The Council of Ministers unifies the management of economic, cultural and diplomatic activities of the state. It guides and implements all trade economic and cultural agreements concluded with foreign countries.

Article 12

The Council of Ministers leads all activities to examine economic and social establishments, lands, natural resources, materials, manpower, technique and so forth [word indistinct] to restore and construct the country.

Article 13

The Council of Ministers guides the research and development of advanced science and technology to serve production in order to improve the people's livelihood from one step to another.

Article 14

The Council of Ministers takes care of and pays attention to raising the material and spiritual life one step to another. It constructs new and progressive cultural and artistic fields; develops and strengthens education at all levels; develops sports and physical education; takes care of the people's health, the disabled, mothers and babies and especially assists orphans, wounded, disabled and sick combatants, families of fallen combatants and individuals and families who have done good deeds for the revolution.

Article 15

The Council of Ministers establishes and strengthens state organs and economic management apparatuses from the central to grassroots levels, unifies [word indistinct] all over the country, unifies the implementation of all policies toward combatants, security forces, cadres, workers, employees, militiamen, and village and commune cadres. The apparatus must have appropriate qualities, efficiency, roles, duties, work systems and regular life style meetings.

If deemed necessary, the Council of Ministers will delineate boundaries of provinces, municipalities, districts, wards, communes in conformity with proposals from provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees.

Article 16

The Council of Ministers prepares plans to train and educate cadres in charge of economic management and state administration and skilled workers so that they will have good political qualities, economic management knowledge in economic management and state administration, and ability in management and administration and will work in conformity with the state constitution and laws.

Article 17

The Council of Ministers implements all duties toward the National Assembly in conformity with Article 48 of Chapter IV of the Constitution and toward the Council of State in conformity with Article 60 of Chapter V of the Constitution. Concurrently, it is responsible for implementing all necessary duties entrusted by the National Assembly and the Council of State.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY LAO FRONT DELEGATION

Arrives 16 Feb

BK170826 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1425 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Feb (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], a delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] led by Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the LFNC and the Supreme People's Council, arrived in Phnom Penh on Tuesday, 16 February.

The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong airport by Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD; Chan Ven, KUFNCD vice chairman; Yos Por, KUFNCD secretary general; and other KUFNCD cadres.

Khampasong Duongsithi, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, was also present.

Talks With Chan Ven

BK170956 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0428 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Feb (SPK) -- Chan Ven, vice chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] and secretary general of the Council of State, held talks in Phnom Penh on Tuesday, 16 February, with Faidang Lobaliayao, vice president of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] and the Lao Supreme People's Council, who is paying a visit to Kampuchea. The two sides informed each other of their experiences and activities and stressed the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean and Lao peoples in all fields.

Chan Ven expressed gratitude to the LFNC for its assistance to and its firm support for the KUFNCD.

Faidang Lobaliayao affirmed that his delegation's visit will contribute to developing and consolidating the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples.

Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD, attended the meeting.

Kampasong Duongsithi, Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, was also present.

In the evening a reception was given in honor of the Lao delegation. Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and the KUFNCD, attended.

COVERAGE OF MINISTERS ACTIVITIES AFTER CONFERENCE

PRK Embassy Hosts Reception

BK181144 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] On the evening of 16 February the Kampuchean Embassy in Laos hosted a reception to welcome the PRK and SRV Foreign Ministry delegations attending the fifth conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Attending were Comrade Sali Vongkhamso, Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha, and many senior cadres from the LPDR Foreign Ministry.

VNA Reports Premier's Meeting

OW182030 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 18 -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao Government, on February 17 received in Vientiane Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. The two ministers were in the Lao capital for the 5th foreign ministerial conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

With the Lao prime minister was Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha.

On behalf of the three Indochinese foreign ministers, Hun Sen made a brief account of the success of the conference, stressing that the conference this time, like the previous ones, has helped consolidate and enhance the special solidarity between the three fraternal peoples and is a positive contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan highly praised the great success of the conference. He said: "The Lao-Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity is a solidarity rare to be seen anywhere in the world, and has become a law of revolutionary development in each of the three countries. The party Central Committee, the government and the people of Laos are doing their best to consolidate and develop this solidarity, as well as to the solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. This solidarity is pure because it is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the realities in our three countries. It is a fine combination of patriotism, and the love for socialism. It is forged on the basis of a clear distinction between friends and foes. Since the total liberation of our three countries, this solidarity has been enhanced in quality and become more diversified in form."

He continued: "The success of this conference as well as of the previous ones is a fine expression of our initiative, our just stand, our good will and our correct foreign policy."

The Lao leader called on the Indochinese peoples to "watch out against the dark schemes of the enemy, particularly the reactionaries in the Beijing authorities who are constantly trying to divide us and undermine our revolution."

Nouhak Phoumsavan Hosts Banquet

BK181146 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] On the evening of 17 February, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and minister of finance, held a banquet to hail the success of the fifth ordinary conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Apart from the delegations which attended the conference, Comrade Sali Vongkhamso, secretary in the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee, and senior cadres from various sectors also attended the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere. The host and the guests proposed a toast to the splendid success of the conference, which serves to strengthen further and make blossom forever the special relations among the peoples of the three countries, which cannot be destroyed by any reactionary forces.

After the banquet ended, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan invited the guests to view entertainment programs of the central art troupe.

Departures 18 Feb

BK190757 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 February, the PRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and the SRV Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs, left Vientiane by a special plane after attending the fifth ordinary conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. The conference ended with glorious success.

On hand to see Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach and their parties off at Wattai airport were Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign minister, members of the Foreign Ministry staff and chiefs and deputy chiefs of various departments attached to the ministry. Comrade Neou Samon and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, respectively PRK and SRV ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and officials of the embassies were also present.

On the afternoon of the same day, the SRV Embassy in Laos hosted a farewell banquet for Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach and their parties.

Attending were Comrade Sali Vongkhamso, secretary in the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee; Comrade Khamphai Boupha; and many senior cadres of the Foreign Ministry.

SOUPHANOUVONG MESSAGE TO TRUONG CHINH ON BIRTHDAY

BK131218 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 13 Feb (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, recently sent greetings to the chairman of the Vietnamese State Council Truong Chinh to wish the latter on his 75th birthday. In his message, Souphanouvong hailed Truong Chinh's deeds sacrificed for Vietnamese revolutionary cause and praised his contributions to the fostering and nurturing of the relations of friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam.

Souphanouvong also formulated his hope that Truong Chinh will continue to lead the Vietnamese people to score more victories in the tasks of safeguarding and constructing their socialist nation and in increasing the common strength of the three Indochinese countries in view to secure peace, security in Southeast Asia and in the world.

SOVIET MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 16 FEB

BK171029 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Feb (KPL) -- A delegation of the ministry of posts [as received] of USSR headed by its Deputy-Ministry Zubarev, on February 16, arrived here to pay an official visit. Welcoming the delegation at Wattai airport were Thammasin Saikhamphan, acting-minister of posts and telecommunication, and a number of high ranking officials. Yevgeniy Sizov, economic councilor of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, was also present at the airport.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SRV ENCIRCLED BORDER PATROL

BK181234 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] In a statement given today, Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, Supreme Command information director, reported that 15 border patrol policemen of Platoon 233 clashed with a unit of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces which had crossed into Thailand in Ban Sap Tari, Tambon Patong, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province. General Som reported that a unit of about 300 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers encircled the Thai border patrol policemen and that Thai police reinforcements were able to help some members of Platoon 233 to break out of the encirclement.

The Public Relations Department correspondent assigned to the Aranyaprathet information center reported at 1630 today that information obtained from the 8th Division showed that five members of Platoon 233 are still inside encirclement. The Chanthaburi-Trat marine force has dispatched its men to assist the encircled policemen. Aircraft have also been employed to assist in the mission.

Clash Ends: Five Missing

BK190613 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] In connection with the clash between 15 border patrol policemen from Platoon 233 with about 300 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers who had intruded into Thai territory at Ban Sap Tari, Tambon Patong, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, which took place on the afternoon of 17 February and 5 border patrol policemen were still encircled by the intruding force following assistance from the Region 1 border patrol police reinforcements yesterday at noon, the Public Relations Department correspondent assigned to the Aranyaprathet information center reported at 1000 today that the clash with the intruders has ended and the intruders have retreated to the Kampuchean side of the border. A combined unit of marines, border patrol policemen and rangers were searching the area for the five missing border patrol policemen.

AFP Reports UN To Be Notified

BK190706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0649 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 19 Feb (AFP) -- Thailand will "inform" the United Nations of an intrusion into Thai territory Wednesday [17 February] by an estimated 300 Vietnamese-led soldiers from Cambodia, the Thai Foreign Ministry said here today.

Spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun said the Vietnamese soldiers entered between 2 to 2.5 kilometres into the Thai border district of Pong Nam Ron in the incident.

AFP REPORTS INDOCHINESE PEACE PROPOSAL REJECTED

BK190700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 19 Feb (AFP) -- Thailand today rejected regional peace talks proposals put forward by the communist-ruled Indochinese states following a meeting of their foreign ministers in Vientiane earlier this week. Addressing a press conference, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun said the offer for a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia "contravenes" a United Nations resolution calling for the total, unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from that country.

Describing his comments as Thailand's "preliminary views," Mr Chet dismissed a call for a demilitarised zone along the Thai-Cambodian border as inappropriate. Saying that the Cambodian conflict pitted Vietnam against Cambodian nationalist forces, he counter-proposed the establishment of a demilitarised zone along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border.

The spokesman rejected another aspect of the Indochinese proposal for regional talks between Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam and the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), stressing that Thailand regarded Cambodia as an international issue.

Vietnam should take up the question with the United Nations ad hoc committee on Cambodia if it were genuinely interested in solving the Cambodian problem, he added.

"The war in Cambodia is a no-win situation for Vietnam," he said. "For its own sake and the sake of other countries in the region, it must compromise," he added.

The spokesman affirmed that the ASEAN states of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand would hold "consultations" before giving a formal reply to the Indochinese proposals.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, here today to discuss Cambodia, would exchange views on the proposals with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, the spokesman said.

The Indochinese foreign ministers of Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh put forward the proposals after meeting in the Laotian capital -- the fifth such gathering since Vietnamese-led forces toppled the Khmer Rouge leadership in January 1979.

SPOKESMAN GIVES VIEWS ON VIENTIANE COMMUNIQUE

BK191130 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Chet Sutcharitkun, director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, revealed his 6-point opinion concerning the communique issued at the 5th conference of Indochinese foreign ministers in Vientiane. He said:

1. The proposal is at variance with the UN resolution which calls for the total, unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.
2. The proposal for stabilizing the Thai-Kampuchean border only twists the words of the demilitarized zone proposal made earlier by the Indochinese countries. Besides, the Kampuchean problem is a problem between Vietnam and Kampuchea and such a zone should be along the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border.
3. The conflict in Kampuchea is an international problem, not one between Thailand and Vietnam.
4. Vietnam should negotiate with the UN ad hoc committee in charge of solving the Kampuchean problem.
5. The recent dialogue between the Thai and Indian sides, although yielding satisfactory results for the effort to solve the Kampuchean problem, brought about no changes in the Vietnamese attitude.
6. Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will hold discussions with Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, in his capacity of chairman of the ASEAN standing committee today on the new proposals of the Indochinese countries before making an official reply.

Asked about returning the Vietnamese transport plane to Vietnam, Chet said the Foreign Ministry has no additional information on this matter the details of which will be made public by the Supreme Command headquarters after the investigation is complete.

NATION REVIEW DISCUSSES REGIONAL CONFERENCE ISSUE

BK191342 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 19 Feb 82 p 4

[From "Bangkok Diary" column: "Open Letter From Khun Sa? BBC in a Rare Mess-up...."]

[Excerpt] It could have been a slip of the tongue but the Foreign Ministry and the BBC were exchanging denials this week over a story attributed to Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong who was quoted as saying that Thailand had agreed to a "regional conference" to resolve the Kampuchean issue.

That prompted a vehement denial on Wednesday from the Thai Foreign Office which said that Arun had said no such thing whatsoever. In fact, considering the context of the situation, Arun didn't even say anything to any effect on that day.

Bangkokian [presumably the reporter] was present at the weekly press conference at the ministry and could tell you how the mess-up got started.

Director General Chet Sutcharitkun of the Information Department, Foreign Ministry, was talking to reporters who were asking about the outcome of talks between visiting Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao who had just paid a visit to Hanoi.

Somewhere along the line, Chet was heard to have told reporters that Thailand would agree to a "regional conference" to settle the issue of Kampuchea. That, apparently, was something worth a great deal of attention since Thailand and other ASEAN countries had all along rejected the Vietnam-proposed regional conference concept, arguing that an international conference was already in the process of finding a negotiated settlement to the problem. Besides, the Kampuchea issue, with the involvement of China and the Soviet Union, had been "internationalized" and that a regional conference would get nowhere.

But no reporters questioned Chet on the spot on that. BBC apparently rushed to report the quote, attributing the statement to the wrong person, and added an interpretative line that Thailand might have changed its policy since it had agreed to the "regional conference" proposed by Vietnam earlier.

Bangkokian remembered calling up Chet that same night at his house to double-check the statement since I sensed that something must have gone wrong somewhere.

Chet admitted that he had misspoken and that what he meant was "regional dialogue" and not "regional conference" that Thailand had always agreed to -- and there is a great area of difference between the two.

We ended up not reporting the statement since it contained nothing new. The BBC "scooped" us all, and got the Foreign Ministry to say it was not a scoop after all...

Well, nobody is to blame. It was one of those things we reporters are used to anyway.

POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS PACT SIGNED WITH DPRK

BK120847 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Thailand and North Korea on Wednesday [10 February] signed an agreement on the postal and telecommunications services between the two countries. The agreement was signed in Bangkok by Thai Communications Minister Amon Sirikaya and North Korean External Economic Affairs Minister Chong Song-nam. The agreement will enable the two countries to make direct contact through postal and telecommunications services without having to go through third countries.

TRUONG CHINH ARTICLE ON PRC EXPANSIONISM

Parts 1, 2, 3

OW171918 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Feb 82

[This article was also published by Hanoi QAN DOI NHAN DAN on 17 February]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 17 -- NHAN DAN today carries an article signed by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Council of State, and titled, "The Vietnamese People Are Determined To Defeat any Aggressive Schemes of Chinese Expansionism and Hegemony." The article, in five parts, is occasioned by the third anniversary of the victory over the Chinese aggression in 1979. Following are parts one, two and three:

-1-

The war of aggression made by the Chinese army against our country three years ago and its humiliating defeat will go down forever in history as an important victory of the Vietnamese people and the world's people as a whole for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and also as one of the dirtiest actions of the reactionary clique in the Beijing leadership.

On February 17, 1979, the leaders of the Government of the People's Republic of China openly launched a brutal aggression against Vietnam, a socialist, independent, sovereign country whose decades-long struggle for national liberation had always been closely related to the fight of the Chinese people and had actively contributed to the defence of the southern part of the Chinese mainland.

This out-and-out war of aggression, however, was conducted by Beijing under the signboard of an "offensive in self-defence" to "protect the border" against "Vietnamese provocations and aggression against China!" Who could be convinced that the Vietnamese people, who were fresh from a long and extremely difficult anti-aggression war for independence and freedom, who are still bearing many battle wounds, and who valued nothing more than peace to rebuild their country and build for themselves a happy life free from want and care, were sending their troops in an aggression against a neighbouring country many times bigger? Nobody could believe this, not even the people in power in Beijing, whatever they might be saying.

This way of aggression of the expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing was designed to be as a strategic deployment to catch Vietnam in a crossfire in order to surround and annex it from two directions -- from the southwest, with a "special war" undertaken by the puppet Pol Pot army, and from the north, with a direct war conducted by the Chinese army; yet Beijing was claiming that Vietnam, as a "minor hegemony," was "invading and bullying Kampuchea," and had to be "punished" and taught a "lesson" to "explode the myth of an ever-victorious Vietnam!" The outcome of the war, as we could see, was that it was Beijing, not Vietnam, that was taught a good lesson!

The fact was that the war of aggression made by Beijing in February 1979 had been planned for a long time, and the reason for its being launched has neither the victories of the Vietnam People's Army along Vietnam's southwestern border, nor its assistance to the Kampuchean people in liberating Phnom Penh in January 7th that year. Even so, that war revealed Beijing's passivity and confusion in deploying and carrying out its two-pronged strategic plan. As revealed by an American source, Geng Biao, now minister of defence, said in January 1979 that under the devastating onslaught of the Vietnam People's Army in coordination with the attacks and uprisings of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, the puppet clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary had lost Phnom Penh seven months earlier than expected.

This was a war of aggression of a fairly large scale ever conducted since the end of the Second World War. It has very sinister objectives, but was described as an "operation limited in time and space" with "limited objectives!" Beijing wanted to hoodwink public opinion and, by diversionary tactics and deception, to blunt the vigilance of our army and people with the "limits" of the war. This, it hoped, would give it the benefit of surprise and also a chance to save its face in case of a hurried retreat.

In practice Beijing fielded almost 600,000 regular troops, including 11 army corps and many unattached divisions, about 700 aircraft of various kinds, almost 600 tanks, armoured vehicles, and thousands of artillery pieces. At the same time all the great military regions were ordered to stand by. In strength the invasion army almost doubled the U.S. forces at the height of the Korean war (1950-1953) and by far exceeded the number of U.S. combat troops during the peak of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam (U.S. troop strength was 327,000 in the Korean war, and 549,500 in the Vietnam war. Israel, in its aggression against Egypt, Syria and Jordan in 1967, fielded 100,000 troops).

The Chinese aggressors launched attacks the length of Vietnam's northern border, from Quang Ninh Province to Lai Chau Province, with concentration on the provinces of Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son. Big forces were used in "human wave tactics" and attacks followed attacks in an effort to smash our defences and occupy the towns of Cao Bang, Lang Son and Lao Cai within a few days and then deploy further on our territory. Units of the "Chinese People's Liberation Army" committed intolerable crimes everywhere, destroying towns, villages, factories, schools and hospitals, killing women and children in an utterly inhuman manner, looting and committing arson. Their crimes were reminiscent of the fascist "scorched earth policy".

One wonders what the 600,000 Chinese troops would have done if they had not been violently intercepted and severely punished by our army and people. Would they have stopped at our border towns and then would have withdrawn willingly? Or would they have moved further? War develops according to its own logic and with the subjective assistance of the belligerent parties. Have there been any generals, who, in leading their armies, failed to seize a good occasion to press attacks and follow up exploits in order to win resounding, unexpected victories? How could it be that the people in power in Beijing did not have such ambitions? So it was clear that our own efforts and great international support decided the outcome of the war in our favour. The fight put up by our army and people with great courage and sacrifices on the northern border received a devoted assistance from the whole country. It had the effect of stopping all enemy advances and forcing the aggressors to withdraw in shame. It put a stop to the war in a manner favourable to Vietnam, and dashed all arrogant ambitions of the reactionary rulers in China.

-2-

A few people, not knowledgeable, were astounded by the Chinese invasion in Vietnam. But the fact was that China had long harboured this dirty scheme, and Vietnam, with initiative, had prepared for the eventuality of a war provoked by China from the north.

Certain circles in the West are still speaking about this as a "fight between communist countries," saying that it showed that "differences on national interests have prevailed over ideological unity in the socialist countries!" No. This author, in an article called *Ve Van de Cam-pu-chia* (on Kampuchea) published in November 1979, gives the main outlines of the nature of the reactionary clique within the Beijing leadership, and speaks about their schemes and actions to annex Kampuchea and oppose Vietnam and Laos for hegemony over Indochina and expansion to Southeast Asia. The present article will deal with a number of historical facts of the Sino-Vietnamese relations and with Beijing's long-standing schemes and premeditated actions against Vietnam, thereby pointing to the reactionary nature of the present Beijing leaders who are following "post-Mao Maoism" or "Maoism without Mao."

As it had already been known, the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people, in long revolutionary struggles against imperialism, their common enemy, supported and assisted each other and joined efforts in building a friendship between two nations with "common mountains and common rivers." Together with the Soviet people and the peoples of other fraternal socialist countries the Chinese people gave Vietnam a great support and assistance which will be forever remembered by the Vietnamese people. A completely new chapter opened in the histories of the two nations with the advent of the new era in the human society. Old hatred engendered by aggressions committed by feudal China were gradually forgotten. Owing to historical and geographical conditions in Vietnam and China, especially to the international situation at the beginning of this century, very close relations were established between the Vietnamese revolution and the Chinese revolution: Vietnamese revolutionaries, especially Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho Chi Minh), in their quest for a way to save their country, espoused Marxism-Leninism and took the Vietnamese revolution along the path charted by Lenin. In pursuing the cause of national liberation under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Vietnamese revolutionaries primarily learned from the experiences of the Russian October Revolution and from the experiences of the Soviet people in many fields. At the same time they benefited from the experiences of the Chinese revolution, the French revolution, etc. The Communist Party of Vietnam applied with fluency the universal theories of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete situation in Vietnam, thereby charting a correct, creative course for the Vietnamese revolution and taking it from one victory to another. History over the past decades shows that certain number of leaders of the Chinese revolution headed by Mao Zedong, while continuing to assist the Vietnamese revolution -- a thing which they could hardly desist from while imperialism remained their enemy -- continued to harbour their expansionist and hegemonistic dream toward Vietnam just as the Chinese emperors did in the past. And they pursued this sinister design by capitalizing on the assistance full of proletarian internationalism of the Chinese people to the Vietnamese revolution. Furthermore, these schemes and acts were dissimulated under the cloak of "revolution" and "Marxism." Mao Zedong's thought, even when it still played a certain role in the democratic revolution in China -- a positive role in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism, which, however, was limited by the ideologies of the petty bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie -- already gradually revealed its non-proletarian nature. In particular, after the People's Republic of China was born and embarked on the period of socialist revolution, Mao Zedong's thought became reactionary. It has revealed itself more and more as a medley of the ideologies of many different non-proletarian classes and social strata, from the peasantry, petty bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie to the feudal landlords, which has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism. This hodge-podge, however, has been camouflaged under Marxist terminologies. It is actually aimed at opposing Marxism-Leninism, socialism and the independence of nations, driven by the foolish ambition of ruling over the whole of our planet. Mao's global strategy may be summed up in the following major objectives:

1. To make Maoism replace Marxism-Leninism.
2. To make the Chinese Communist Party the leading party of the revolutionary movement of the working class and people throughout the world.
3. To make China the centre of the world ruling the whole planet.

To realize these ambitions, it is essential that China must be strong and stronger than the Soviet Union. Accordingly, China has entered into strategic alliance with imperialism headed by the United States, and has asked the United States and the other imperialist powers to help it in its "modernization" program including the modernization of the army.

What is the most prominent feature of Maoism? It is expansionism and the doctrine of Greater Han hegemonism. This is actually big-nation chauvinism, a type of bourgeois nationalism heavily seasoned with the feudalist ideology born at a very early date from the historical and geographic conditions of ancient China. It lingered through medieval China, sustained humiliating defeats in the modern times when China was parcelled out by the colonialist and imperialist forces and reared its head again in modern China following the victory of the Chinese revolution of 1949, thanks to the impact of Marxism-Leninism and the inexorable trend of our era.

In the present era when the working class has become the central figure of society and socialism has become the inevitable development of human society, the Greater Han Ideology becomes Mao Zedong Thought decked out as Sino-rized Marxism-Leninism with the illusion of transforming China into the centre of world revolution and building a Chinese-type socialism as opposed to scientific socialism of Marxism-Leninism.

In fact, during the many decades of assisting the Vietnamese revolution, Mao Zedong and his followers in the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party deftly played the "Vietnam card" with a view to attaining the status of a big power on an equal footing with the other big powers in the world. They contained and used pressure on Vietnam when giving it aid, and sought every possible means to control Vietnam and drag it into China's orbit in order to have its hold on Vietnam and thereby to control Indochina and expand to the whole of Southeast Asia. During the war imposed by the French colonialists and later during the war launched by U.S. imperialism against Vietnam, they applied a policy of keeping Vietnam from either winning or losing, and permanently divided in order to serve as a buffer between China and imperialism. They wanted Vietnam never to grow strong, instead to remain always dependent on China.

During the Vietnamese people's war against French colonialism, when the possibility had been opened for the Vietnamese army and people, following the Dien Bien Phu victory, to push the offensive ahead and liberate the whole country, Beijing stepped out to act as the main negotiator with the French colonialists and compromised with them on a solution which benefited only China and France and was detrimental to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It pressured Vietnam into accepting a solution which did not fully reflect Vietnam's victory and the balance of force between Vietnam and the enemy on the battlefield at the time. Beijing intentionally limited Vietnam's victory, sacrificed the interests of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries so that China might have a peaceful environment to build itself into a super-power and also to carry out step by step its scheme of weakening and eventually controlling the Indochinese countries, as part of its strategy of pushing southward into Southeast Asia.

Through the above diplomatic move, China also aimed to win international recognition as a country on a par with the four big powers, standing members of the United Nations Security Council, and therefore acquired a major role in the settlement of international issues, first of all issues in Asia. In the Vietnamese people's fight against the U.S. imperialists, China at first attempted to prevent Vietnam from carrying out the struggle to achieve national reunification by pressuring it into accepting the theory of "prolonged ambush" in southern Vietnam. It did not approve of the Vietnamese people in the south undertaking an armed uprising and a revolutionary war to overthrow the neo-colonialist rule of the United States.

Even in the early sixties China still tried to draw Vietnam into opposing the Soviet Union in an attempt to "assume the leadership of the world revolution". But it did not succeed. While loudly denouncing U.S. imperialism, Beijing had in fact given the green light to the United States to launch a direct war of aggression in both parts of Vietnam with Mao Zedong making his notoriously reactionary statement: "If you do not harm us, we will not harm you."

Beijing exerted itself to undercut all unified actions of the world revolutionary and progressive forces in support of the Vietnamese people's resistance to American aggression, and continued to make Vietnam rely and depend on China. It opposed Vietnam's diplomatic struggle in Paris aimed at forcing the U.S. to de-escalate, and it did this under the signboard of "opposing the United States to the end," which was actually to "fight the United States to the last Vietnamese" and prolong the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance indefinitely thereby to weaken Vietnam for the benefit of its expansionist policy. From the late sixties Beijing reversed its alliance policy, gradually revealing its policy of regarding the Soviet Union as its main enemy while entering into trade relations with the United States in an attempt to take China to the position of the third super-power of the world. In the early seventies, capitalizing on Vietnam's victory Beijing conducted negotiations with the United States behind Vietnam's back in order to prevent Vietnam from completely liberating the south. It wanted the United States to withdraw its troops but to maintain the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet regime in order to keep Vietnam permanently divided and weaken it.

In that sense, the complete victory of the Vietnamese people in the resistance against U.S. aggression for national salvation was not only a disastrous defeat for the U.S. imperialists but also a stinging failure for the expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing. (On the historical questions mentioned above, see the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's white book published in October 1979 and entitled "Truth About the Vietnamese-Chinese Relations During the Past Thirty Years").

Obviously, Vietnam has always been a factor of paramount importance in Beijing's global strategy in general and more particularly in its strategy of pushing southward over the past several decades. In the eyes of the reactionary rulers in Beijing, an independent, unified, socialist and growingly prosperous Vietnam would be a major obstacle to China's policy of expansion in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia. It is actually for this reason that since the complete liberation and reunification of Vietnam Beijing has been even more frenzied in opposing Vietnam and this it did by many brutal means and methods, of which the most brazen have been the "special war" they conducted in Kampuchea and their large-scale "two-pronged strategy," which have both failed miserably.

Thus, the war between Vietnam and China in February 1979 was not a "conflict between communists" but essentially a bitter struggle between national independence and socialism on the one hand and aggression, expansionism and hegemonism on the other, a bitter struggle between Marxism-Leninism and Maoism.

By openly invading Vietnam with intent to annex later the rest of Indochina and Southeast Asia, the reactionaries in the Beijing authorities have fully revealed their real nature. Under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism and borrowing the name of socialism, today they are unblushingly following the tracks of the "sons of heaven" in ancient China. They have proved themselves to be the direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese people, the enemy of national independence and socialism in Indochina and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, a very dangerous enemy of the world revolutionary movement, and the enemy of the Chinese people themselves.

Their war against Vietnam has been a profession of faith through which to clearly demonstrate their position of anti-communism and alliance with imperialism, to win the "confidence" of the U.S. and the other war-mongering imperialist forces, and plead with the U.S. and other imperialist powers for help in order to step up their "four modernizations" and translate their dream of quickly turning China into a super-power and the centre of the world -- which is actually a dream of global hegemony -- into reality. They have been willingly serving as a storm-trooper of the U.S. in Asia in the counterrevolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism and have actually become an "eastern NATO" as they often call themselves shamelessly.

If one is to accept the definition of "proxy wars" in the present world as often mentioned by Brzezinski and some other Western strategists, China's aggressive war against Vietnam is actually one such war of the U.S. conducted by the proxy of Beijing. Likewise, the Pol Pot clique's aggressive war on Vietnam's southwestern border is a proxy war of Beijing conducted by Pol Pot. It can also be seen as a proxy war of the U.S. conducted by Beijing and the Kampuchean reactionaries against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. The U.S. has been playing the "China card" in the Kampuchea issue, and Beijing has offered to serve as a valet of the U.S. taking upon itself the task of punishing Vietnam to avenge the U.S. and, coincidentally, to materialize its expansionism and hegemonism in Indochina and Southeast Asia. The reactionary Beijing authorities have really betrayed the Chinese people's long-standing revolutionary tradition.

Nevertheless, as did the Chinese emperors in the past, the Beijing expansionists and hegemons have suffered a humiliating failure in all fields, military, political and diplomatic, on the battlefield, at home and in the world, just as the defeat of the U.S. and its henchmen in southern Vietnam in 1975 was also the failure of China's scheme of dividing Vietnam permanently and turning it into a buffer and dependency of China, Beijing's defeats in its aggressive wars on Vietnam's southwestern and northern border respectively in 1975 and 1979 were also defeats of the U.S. plan to stage a comeback on Indochina and Southeast Asia in the "post-Vietnam" period.

Beijing's defeats have proved that under the rule of the Maoist clique without Mao, China is big but not strong. In its war of aggression against Vietnam, Beijing showed many weak points in the military, political and economic fields, although it has a number of advantages such as a large land area, a big population and a common border with our country by land, sea and air. These defeats have also proved that U.S. imperialism and the Sino-American collusion in the past and in the "post-Vietnam" period may cause to us certain difficulties and complexities but cannot tip the balance of force which is favourable for the revolution in Indochina and Southeast Asia, nor check the impetuous offensive of the three revolutionary currents in the world and reverse the inexorable trend of development of our time.

The Vietnamese people's victories in their fight against the aggressive wars waged by the reactionaries in the Beijing authorities demonstrate the great might in national defence of the Vietnamese people which, following their victory over the U.S. aggressors, quickly reunified their country and took it onto the path of socialism. The Vietnamese armed forces and people have inherited rich experiences accumulated for many decades in their past struggle against imperialism for national liberation and have further enriched them in the concrete conditions of their present war for national defence against the Chinese expansionists and hegemons and their henchmen. We have drawn many valuable lessons in the process in order to constantly improve our defence capabilities along the line of closely combining economy with national defence, building an all-people, all-sided and modern socialist national defence, and building strong people's armed forces, in order to cope with all contingencies. We have stood our ground victoriously and will stand steadily forever in this storm-beaten land on the shore of the Pacific soaked with the blood of our most beloved sons.

Every Vietnamese has the right to be proud of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam, the great President Ho Chi Minh and the heroic Vietnamese nation and Vietnam People's Army.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese nation has fulfilled its great historic mission of defeating the U.S. imperialist, smashing the U.S. scheme of aggression in Indochina, and preventing the U.S. from using Vietnam and Indochina as a whole as a springboard to expand to east Asia and Southeast Asia, thus inflicting a heavy blow on U.S. neo-colonialism and contributing to the stormy development of the three revolutionary currents in the world.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese nation has won in its first confrontations with Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, thus blocking the expansion southwards of the new emperors in "New China," defending the Vietnamese people's independence, freedom and socialism, fulfilling its internationalist duty towards the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples and positively protecting the revolution and peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

In ancient, medieval and contemporary times, whenever the northern expansionists wanted to use Vietnam as a foothold to advance southwards, they were stopped by the Vietnamese nation. At present, by bringing that glorious national tradition to new heights in the new historical conditions, the Vietnamese armed forces and people have recorded very brilliant victories, further illuminating the traditions of self-reliance, heroism and unsubmissiveness of their nation.

We have fought and have won not only for the sake of our country and the other countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, but also for the sake of all nations in Southeast Asia and the Chinese people themselves. The genuine Chinese revolutionaries loyal to Marxism-Leninism clearly understand this. An increasing number of people in ASEAN countries have become conscious of this. As time has proved and will prove, Vietnam has never invaded and will never invade any one of the ASEAN countries.

The Vietnamese people's victories in the two past wars for national liberation as well as in the two recent wars for national defense allow us to affirm that in their new historic confrontation with Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnamese people have won and will certainly win complete victory. Relying on the superiority of the socialist system which is being built and consolidated step by step in the whole of our beloved country, strengthening our close solidarity and militant alliance with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples, enjoying the assistance and allround cooperation of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, we have enough spiritual and material force to firmly defend our socialist homeland against all aggressive wars launched on any scale by any enemy, however big and fierce it may be.

Parts 4, 5

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Though heavily defeated in their war of aggression against Vietnam, the reactionary clique in the Beijing leadership have not given up their scheme of weakening and annexing our country and their strategic scheme of southward advance.

They are now engaged in a type of sabotage war against Vietnam in many fields in the hope of causing our collapse without having to resort to a major war, according to the ancient Chinese military theory of "victory without battle." At the same time they go on with preparations for a large-scale war.

This type of Beijing sabotage war is not like the war of destruction conducted by the U.S. Air Force. It is waged on all the military, economic, political and cultural fronts and involves many different forces and many extremely vicious methods.

Chinese armed forces, permanently massed close to our northern border, are harassing us with the permanent threat of aggressive attacks. The enemy provokes localized armed clashes, nibbles at our territory, sabotages military, economic and cultural installations on the first line, organizes bases for counterrevolutionary, rebellious and subversive activities from within, while feverishly preparing for war of aggression of different magnitudes.

Along with military activities the enemy is trying to sap our economic strength in the hope of weakening up both economically and militarily, locally and on the national plane. Taking advantage of our difficulties in economy and everyday life, the enemy sabotages machines, equipment, means of transport and communications, etc., hindering our efforts in socialist transformations and socialist construction in various localities.

The enemy is also feverishly engaged in psychological warfare and espionage by covertly organizing anti-government activities and disrupting public order and security, thereby sapping our political, ideological and organizational strength.

In its schemes of opposing, weakening and annexing Vietnam, Beijing has always resorted to the guise of revolution, Marxism-Leninism and socialism. It viciously attacks our party and its correct revolutionary line with the pretext of "defending the revolutionary line of President Ho Chi Minh" and helping a handful of reactionaries under Hoang Van Hoan to "remake revolution" and "restore the Sino-Vietnamese friendship."

These dirty schemes and actions of the reactionary clique in the Beijing leadership must be completely exposed to the Vietnamese people, the peoples of the other Indochinese countries, the Chinese people, and the world's people as a whole.

While scheming and maneuvering against Vietnam, Beijing also teams up reactionary forces on the payrolls of China and the United States in opposition to the Kampuchean revolution and the Lao revolution.

In Kampuchea the enemy steps up a "special war" based on the territory of Thailand and conducted mainly by remnants of the army of the defunct "Democratic Kampuchea" after [in accordance with] Mao Zedong's "protracted guerrilla warfare." Meanwhile Beijing continues to draw the Asian countries and many other countries in a noisy chorus at the United Nations on the so-called "Kampuchean problem," blatantly interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

Concerning Laos many different methods are combined: Sabotage from within, rallying Lao reactionary forces, organizing bases of counter-revolution and making guerrilla warfare locally to control vital points, while preparing for rebellions and subversive war. At the same time Beijing maintains a permanent tension along the Lao-Thai border and repeatedly threatens to throw Chinese forces in a war of aggression along the Chinese-Lao border.

On the strength of these facts should one not now say about a new strategy deployed by Beijing in Indochina following the emergency of the "Kampuchean problem?" This strategy is designed to oppose national independence and socialism in Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries now that the peoples of the three countries, having won together, are advancing together toward socialism and in this way, bringing about a new situation and creating a new, unprecedentedly firm, strategic posture in this part of the world. In this strategy Beijing benefits from a growing collusion with the United States, which, taking advantage of China's betrayal, is seeking to "return" to Indochina to counter the revolution on this peninsula.

It is clear that U.S. imperialism continues playing the "China card" in both its global strategy of counter-revolution and its Southeast Asia strategy. Beijing, for its part, is playing the "American card" to carry out both its global strategy against the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the world revolutionary movement, and its southward advance strategy against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries to conquer the whole of Southeast Asia.

That China is a great threat to peace and independence in Southeast Asia has been made clear again by its refusal to our proposals for a ceasefire along the Sino-Vietnamese border and for resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese talks, its continued abetment of pro-Chinese reactionaries in Southeast Asia, its harbouring the Pol Pot clique for use against Kampuchea, and its opposition to the trend towards dialogue in Southeast Asia. This reveals China's scheme of causing tension in Southeast Asia in an attempt to pit the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries in service of its divide-and-rule policy regarding this region.

The present rulers in Beijing are criticizing Mao Zedong in what [is] described by the West as "de-Maoization," thus causing some people to believe that they are "returning to Marxism-Leninism." Yet, what they are doing is calculated to defend Mao's thinking which they term as "the common property of the Chinese people" and a "collective product of Chinese revolutionary leaders led by Mao Zedong," thereby to apply Maoism more effectively. Post-Mao Maoism, as such, is all the more dangerous.

Although there are some dissimilarities between post-Mao Maoism as practised by the present ruling clique in Beijing and Maoism in practice during Mao's lifetime, the two are in no way different in nature. It remains Great-Han expansionism and hegemony applied to new historical circumstances and carried out under the guise of Marxism-Leninism and socialism. The "four modernizations" programme advocated by Deng Xiaoping and his followers within the framework of the Chinese global strategy of counter-revolution is always aimed at making China a super-power by the end of this century to achieve global hegemony. Beijing, for this purpose, is openly siding with imperialism and all other reactionary forces in opposition to the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the socialist community, and all the three currents of the world revolution.

Beijing's policy is to rely on the United States and the West in general to carry out its "modernization" program. It has always stressed that China's modernization must be "socialist modernization." But the fact is that it is causing a gradual degeneration of the socialist factors in Chinese society, from the superstructure to the infrastructure. Meanwhile, the capitalist factors are being restored step by step, and are taking shape and developing in a variety of forms. This has consequently exacerbated the internal contradictions of the Chinese society as can be seen in the serious differences that have surfaced leading to infighting and purges among the authorities at different levels.

Thus, the road of "four modernizations" taken by Beijing in its drive for global hegemony is actually the road of capitalism of China and making China dependent on imperialism. By the whims of history, nobody can dismiss the possibility of the new China becoming a new-type colony of the imperialist countries as the China of contemporary times which became a new-type colony dismembered by different imperialist forces.

It is certain that the genuine revolutionaries in China and the great Chinese people shall not let this misfortune occur. There is only one way out: to repudiate Maoism and Mao's global strategy and return to genuine Marxism-Leninism.

We Vietnamese are determined to defend our beloved socialist motherland while fulfilling our international obligation toward the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean people in defeating all aggressive schemes and acts of Beijing. We should make no mistake that the dangerous and immediate enemy of our people at present is the reactionary Maoist group in the ruling circles of China, and that the fundamental and long-term enemy of the revolution of our country and the world revolution is imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

Thus, for our people, to oppose Maoism is actually to oppose Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism, the worst expression of Maoism at present. At the same time, we must defeat China's current type of war of sabotage and stand prepared to smash any aggressive war on any scale in the discharge of our national and international obligation. We must expose the psychological warfare and pseudo-revolutionary rhetorics, criticize the pseudo-Marxist theories and eliminate the noxious effects of Maoism in order to defend the correct revolutionary line of our party, defend the ideological front of our people and army, and defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism. We must use both the "weapon of criticism" and the "criticism by weapons" when necessary to defeat the new aggressor both on the military and political fronts, both on the theoretical and ideological fronts. We must be armed with a correct outlook of history when examining issues in our country and in the world.

By our own fight against the southward push strategy of Beijing in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, our people have made a positive contribution to defending national independence, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to the revolutionary cause and safeguarding of peace of the world's people including the Chinese people.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the party, let our entire people and army step up the emulation movement to fulfill the two strategic tasks of our country's revolution in the new stage: to successfully build socialism and to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese motherland.

In all circumstances we must strengthen our country in all fields. In this way, we shall foil the enemy's plan of weakening us and bringing about our collapse, and also will create conditions for addressing the urgent demands of the economy and the people's life, generating a positive force to defeat all aggressive wars of the enemy if ever it is reckless to launch one. As we grow stronger the enemy would have to think twice before undertaking any military adventure, and in this sense we will be in a position to push back the danger of war and preserve a lasting peace.

We regard the building of socialism as our primordial task but at the same time will not for a moment relax in our task of preparing to fight and fighting victoriously in defence of our motherland. We must closely combine economy with defense and security, care for the material and cultural life of the people, ensure social security and order and oppose all negative manifestations in society. That also means to care for building and consolidating the rear, a paramount permanent factor determining the victory of war.

We must build a strong all-people national defence, improve the quality of our people's armed forces and constantly improve our defence posture so as to ensure that the whole country as well as each locality, while engaging in productive labour for economic construction and cultural development, always remain in high preparedness to cope victoriously with all contingencies.

SRV, PRK FOREIGN MINISTERS LEAVE VIENTIANE

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[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 18 -- Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and their parties left Vientiane for home today after attending the fifth foreign ministerial conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Seeing them off at Wattay airport were Kamphai Boupha, Lao acting foreign minister; Suban Salithilat, secretary general of the Lao Foreign Ministry, and other Lao officials. Also present were Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador, and Neou Samom, Kampuchean ambassador to Laos; Khampheun Tounalom, Lao ambassador to Vietnam; and Khamphan Vilachit, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea.

NGUYEN CO THACH COMMENTS ON PRC, ASEAN RELATIONS

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[Text] Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach granted the following interview to the VNA correspondent in Vientiane following the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference:

Question: The fifth conference of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers discussed the convening of an Indochinese summit some time this year. Would you explain the importance of the summit?

Answer: The solidarity and friendship among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea dates back a long time. Over the past 50 years in particular, the three peoples have been bound together in the struggle against the common enemies for national liberation and in their present national construction and defense. This is also an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In the new state of the revolution, the three countries have decided to convene a summit this year.

The special relationship between the three Indochinese countries is based on the principle of full equality between independent and sovereign nations and on the firm foundations of international law of the bilateral treaties of friendship and cooperation between the three countries. This conforms to the present common trend of nations, of grouping in regional cooperative organizations, to help one another solve those problems that are beyond the capacity of any single country.

Question: Would you comment on the relations between the three Indochinese countries and China with regard to peace and stability in Southeast Asia?

Answer: China has pursued a policy of expansion to Southeast Asia for thousands of years. Especially over the past 30 years, the Beijing rulers have conducted this policy in many perfidious forms. They have sought to control the Indochinese revolutionary forces through providing aid and at the same time used these forces as a "card" in their collusion with the colonialists and imperialists in their hegemonistic interests. When these schemes fail, they have not hesitated to use military forces for direct aggression and intervention against the Indochinese revolution. Meanwhile, they have fostered and trained pro-Chinese reactionaries to interfere in other countries in the region. They have sought all ways and means to sow division and confrontation among the countries in the region to realize their "divide and rule" policy and to mask their expansionist and hegemonist activities, the source of tension in the region. However, China has sustained a serious setback over the past three years. The fact that China has repeatedly rejected the peace proposals of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, undermined the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and stubbornly maintained hostile military activities on its borders with Vietnam and Laos and on the Thai-Kampuchean border eloquently proves that China is the only cause of tension in Southeast Asia. To restore peace and stability in the region, it is essential for China to end its policy of aggression and intervention, first of all toward the Indochinese countries.

Question: Would you expand on the significance of the proposal Vietnam raised in its note of 30 January 1982 to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and what is your comment on the fact that China has still not answered this note?

Answer: The border problem between Vietnam and China is not an exceptional case. China has border problems with almost all its neighbors. Over the past 30 years, China has always used border problems to put pressure on its neighbors. The real nature of the so-called Sino-Vietnamese border problem is China's current illegal occupation of the Hoang Sa Archipelago and dozens of other points in Vietnamese territory along its border with Vietnam. We have many times urged the Chinese side to agree to a cessation of all hostile military actions along the common border and negotiate a peaceful settlement of questions in the relations between the two countries. But China has invariably rejected our proposals. Recently, we declared that we would unilaterally observe our own proposal for the cessation of military actions during the Tet -- (Lunar New Year) -- festival. This gesture of goodwill has been warmly welcomed by the world public. On 30 January 1982, following the Tet cease-fire, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to its Chinese counterpart proposing that the two sides continue to observe this cease-fire along the common border and open the third round of the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations at an early date. But so far, however, the Chinese side has still not replied to this good-will proposal. On the contrary, it has spoken about imaginary border conflicts during the Tet in order to smear us. These fabrications are virtually at odds with its report to the UN secretary general on the quiet situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the Tet period. This attitude of China's is added proof that it does not want peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Question: At this foreign ministerial conference, the three Indochinese countries declared their readiness to talk with Thailand on all matters of mutual concern. Would you elaborate on the importance of the three Indochinese countries' relations with Thailand for peace and stability in this region?

Answer: Over nearly 1,000 years of history has shown that Thailand has frequently invaded the Indochinese countries. In the past 40 years Thailand committed aggressive or hostile actions against the Indochinese countries on five occasions. Nevertheless, the Indochinese countries always look beyond their relations with Thailand, because confrontation with Thailand would benefit only the imperialists and international reactionaries and run counter to the aspiration of the people in the region. The Indochinese countries are prepared to talk with Thailand on all matters of mutual concern on the basis of peaceful coexistence and friendly, neighborly relations. It is regrettable that Thailand still continues to adopt a negative attitude in its relations with the Indochinese countries. If Thailand really wants peace in the region, we think that it should respond positively to the good-will proposal put forward by the Indochinese countries.

Question: We are glad to see that more and more people in the ASEAN countries have come to realize that China is the main threat to their independence and security. They have also begun to realize that the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries are all victims of the Chinese ruling circles' hegemonistic and expansionist policy and have not fallen dupe to China's plot to pit ASEAN against Indochina. They stand for dialogue and peaceful coexistence with the Indochinese countries. The Indochinese countries hold that the issues concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia should be settled by the countries in the region through negotiations on the principle of equality, nonimposition and mutual respect. The seven-point proposal on the principles governing the relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries put forth by the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on behalf of the three Indochinese countries at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, as well as the proposals made so far by the foreign ministerial conferences of the three Indochinese countries are consistent with the interests of the Southeast Asian countries. The ASEAN countries should positively respond to those proposals in the interest of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

NHAN DAN MARKS SRV-PRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK180946 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Feb 82

[NHAN DAN 18 February editorial: "The Militant Solidarity and All-Round Cooperation Between Vietnam and Kampuchea"]

[Text] Three years ago, only 1 month after the downfall of the genocidal regime in Kampuchea and at a time when the reactionary clique in the Beijing leadership was sending 600,000 troops to invade our country's northern border provinces, the Vietnamese-Kampuchean treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation was solemnly signed in Phnom Penh. This historic event marked the glorious victories of the two nations of Vietnam and Kampuchea in the struggle against their common enemies -- the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen, the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. This event also opened a new stage of glorious development in relations between the two countries.

The signing of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation reasserted the determination of the peoples of the two countries to preserve and strengthen their militant solidarity and their longstanding and all-round cooperation and friendship in order to consolidate the independence and build the prosperity of each respective country.

Over the past 3 years the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation has developed its tremendous effect and has brought about many fine results. With their extraordinary efforts and with the strength of their solidarity and mutual assistance, our two peoples have scored many great successes in their national construction and in defense of their independence against all schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage and of sowing division of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

In compliance with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, members of the Vietnam People's Army, upholding the spirit of internationalism, have joined with the people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in wholeheartedly implementing the lofty mission -- which was assigned to them by the two peoples -- for the benefit of both sides.

Thousands of cadres, workers and experts in the economic and cultural sectors were sent by our state to join with the Kampuchean cadres and workers in implementing many specific agreements which have already been signed. The movement to establish brotherhood between the provinces of our country and those of Kampuchea has developed vigorously, reflecting the depth of the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Celebrating the third anniversary of the signing of this treaty of historic importance, we feel very elated at the many great successes of the fraternal Kampuchean people. Led by the KPRP and with the traditions of struggling persistently and working diligently and creatively, the Kampuchean people have quickly reorganized the life of the entire society, have firmly defended their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and have foiled all the wicked schemes and acts of sabotage of the Beijing reactionary clique in collusion with Washington and other reactionary forces.

The Fourth KPRP Congress and the first-ever truly free and democratic general elections of the people have concluded with glorious success. Kampuchea is reviving vigorously. The people are more confident in and more attached to the new regime.

In its recent session, the National Assembly of the young people's republic noted with elation the many great achievements of the Kampuchean people in various fields -- political, economic, cultural, social, security and national defense. The PRK's popularity has been increasingly enhanced in the world arena. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam and Laos, between Kampuchea and other countries in the socialist community and between Kampuchea and many countries in the Nonaligned Movement have developed with every passing day.

We are very pleased at the deep concern and high appraisal by the comrade leaders of Kampuchea of the relations of militant solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea. At the 7 January 1982 grand meeting held to mark the Kampuchean national day, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the PRK State Council said: Uniting with Vietnam is an unswerving strategic line of the Kampuchean revolution. The more our brothers and friends rejoice over the beautiful development of relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea and over the many profound changes in Kampuchea, the more the imperialists and the international reactionaries will become exasperated and infuriated. Despite repeated setbacks, the Chinese reactionaries continue to increase their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in conducting a type of all-round war of destruction against the just struggles of the peoples of our two countries.

They are striving to misinterpret the presence of the Vietnam People's Army in Kampuchea under the treaty, distort the real situation in Kampuchea and fabricate many stories to slander Vietnam and the Kampuchean revolutionary administration in order to sow dissension between the two peoples and to weaken the international prestige of Vietnam and the PRK. They have also abused many international forums to create wrongful resolutions on Kampuchea in order to interfere in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people and to restore the genocidal regime in that country. Recently, they have intensively rallied many counter-revolutionary groups, trying to create a certain form of alliance for these groups in order to deceive public opinion. But all their countermeasures and pressure-creating tricks, regardless of how brazenly sophisticated and crafty they may be, will be doomed to failure.

The facts of the past 3 years testify to the steady and vigorous upward trend of the Kampuchean revolution. All the calculations of various reactionary forces are being shattered. These reactionary forces are being caught in an awkward situation and are in conflict with each other. Obviously, they will be unable to alter the situation in Kampuchea.

On the occasion of this grand anniversary, the Vietnamese people would like to reassert their determination to fulfill properly their obligations as stipulated in the treaty. We vow to try our best to join with the Kampuchean people in preserving and developing the traditional militant solidarity and relations of friendship and all-round cooperation and in increasing the strength of each country and the overall strength of the three fraternal nations in the Indochinese Peninsula.

The militant solidarity and the all-round cooperation among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is an invincible strength and a factor for firmly ensuring the preservation of independence and the successful building of socialism in each country respectively. It is also a factor for ensuring peace, security and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

AFP: SRV SOURCE DENIES PEN SOVAN IN HANOI

BK191209 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Feb (AFP) -- Reports that former Cambodian Prime Minister Pen Sovan was in Hanoi were denied here today. An authoritative Vietnamese source said the reports, which cited Western diplomatic sources, were "baseless rumors". The reports were published last week while the Cambodian legislature was meeting in Phnom Penh. Cambodian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Hun Sen said last month that Pen Sovan, who had been relieved of his duties for "health reasons" was undergoing treatment in a Phnom Penh hospital.

BAYBAKOV LEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION ON VISIT

OW182018 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 18 -- N.K. Baybakov, secretary [as received] of the CPSU Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, arrived here today on a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of Vietnam. He was accompanied by V. Yu. Zaytsev, first vice-minister of gas, and N.N. Inozemtsev and N.P. Lebedinskiy, vice-chairmen of the State Planning Committee, and other officials.

The Soviet guests were welcomed by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Commission for Planning; Vu Dai, minister and vice-chairman of the State Commission for Planning; Dinh Nho Liem, vice-minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Van Trong, vice-chairman of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission; and others. Also present on the occasion was Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin.

SOVIET GROUP HOLDS VEGETABLE TRADE TALKS

OW190809 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 19 -- A delegation of the Soviet corporation Soyuzplodoimport headed by Y.E.F. Sorochkin, deputy director, has paid a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam National Vegetables and Fruit Export-Import Corporation [Vegetexco]. The delegation discussed with Vegetexco steps to enhance cooperation in vegetables farms and processing plants in Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. Y.E.F. Sorochkin signed with Doan Viet Le, general director of Vegetexco, a contract under which exchanges between the two cooperations will increase more than three times over 1981. The delegation was warmly received by leaders of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

AFP: VCP CONGRESS 'PROBABLY' TO MEET 27-31 MAR

BK181649 Hong Kong AFP in English 1638 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Feb (AFP) -- The Vietnamese Communist Party will probably hold its fifth congress from March 27-31, diplomatic sources said here today. Vietnamese sources have remained tightlipped about the actual date, merely indicating that the congress which was to have been held in November last year and then postponed until March is to be held at the end of next month. The dates are not likely to be made public until the very last moment, observers said.

Preparations for the congress have already been completed now that district and provincial congresses have finished examining the reports of the 10th and 11th Central Committee plenary sessions held in October and December 1981, Western diplomatic sources said, adding that a 12th plenum could be held in between now and the party congress.

The fifth congress will have to study a report on the country's economy, currently in difficult straits, and will adopt the Third Five-Year Plan (1981-85), which is expected to produce "concrete solutions" to the economic problems. Changes are expected in the makeup of the Politburo and Central Committee but observers have only speculation to go on at present. The party held its fourth congress from December 14 to 21, 1976.

FURTHER REPORT ON HAI HUNG PARTY CONGRESS

OW171201 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Second and last part of station correspondent Van Xuyen's report: "Through the Party Organization Congress of Hai Hung Province"]

[Text] We asked the director of the office of the Hai Hung Provincial Party Committee: Summing up the situation, how do you view the suggestions made by the party organization on the guidelines and tasks set forth by the Central Committee for the coming years?

The director jovially answered: Grassroots cadres and party members as well as the delegates to the congress have expressed a very high unanimity of views with the guidelines and tasks set forth by the Central Committees. Although many difficulties still lie ahead of us, everyone is confident that hurdles will be removed, difficulties surmounted and victory achieved.

How about the provincial party committee's resolution on the 1982 guidelines and tasks for the region, we asked the office director.

As if remembering something interesting, he told us: Our resolution has just been printed. We have readjusted some figures. Flipping the pages of the resolution, which still had the fresh smell of printing ink, he cheerfully pointed out to us the new, readjusted figures. They included more than 840,000 tons of food to be produced by the province in 1982 as determined by the congress instead of the 800,000 tons targeted by the provincial party committee. The value of export goods was also to increase by from 7 to 10 percent as compared with 1980.

How does Hai Hung assess its potential and how does it plan to implement the future measures in order to raise its planned targets?

The delegates have come up with many valuable and useful suggestions on this matter. In connection with the target of producing 846,000 tons of food, Comrade Nguyen Phung, head of the Agriculture Service, in his speech at the congress, said: This is a modest target that is entirely within Hai Hung's reach. Hai Hung's food production in 1981 was already more than 800,000 tons.

With the target planned for 1982 being 846,000 tons, this will mean an increase of only over 40,000 tons. Dividing this figure equally among the nearly 280,000 hectares of Hai Hung's crop area, only some 150 kilograms more of food will be required from each hectare. Calculated in terms of northern Vietnamese sao, each sao will have to produce some 2 kilograms more per crop. Hai Hung has many ways to do this. First of all, we must raise the uniformity of productivity.

Comrade Nguyen Phung added: At present, there are still a number of districts in Hai Hung with an average output below that of the province. In 1981, while the whole province attained a paddy output of 6 tons per hectare, the Chi Linh mountain province, although enjoying a good crop, attained only an average of 5 tons. By better solving the question of water for Chi Linh, not only will we add thousands of hectares for food cultivation, but we will also be able to steadily increase the paddy output to 6 tons per hectare.

Even in a district with highly intensive paddy cultivation and a good winter crop such as Tu Loc, there are still areas and villages which have not attained the province's average yield. In areas south of Tu Loc District, some cooperatives have not yet exceeded the 5 ton per hectare mark. By strengthening guidance and the material-technical base of these weak units and gradually raising the uniformity of productivity, we will be able to increase food production by 3 kilograms per each northern Vietnamese sao.

Amplifying the opinion of the comrade head of the Agriculture Service, the deputy chairman of the provincial planning committee stressed the need to maintain the average per capita crop area. To do so, we must endeavor to reclaim land on the spot, use available land fully and rationally, implement family planning and continue to motivate the people to go and build new economic zones. He said that over the past 5 years Hai Hung has been carrying out the movement of "each inch of land, an inch of gold," but that there still is fallow land in practically every district. If the cooperatives make full use of each plot on the banks of the Red River, the Duong River and the Luoc River, of the land in hilly areas and so forth, Hai Hung's cultivated area will not be limited to 145,000 hectares but will be more.

With regard to the intensive cultivation of food crops, the deputy chairman of the provincial planning committee observed that the reason for the slow increase of crop productivity is basically that we badly lack fertilizer. The more the crop area is expanded, the more we lack fertilizer. Why so? This is because livestock breeding develops slowly compared to cultivation. Only 12 percent of the cooperatives throughout the province attained the target of 2 hogs per hectare of cultivation. In 1981, the whole province had slightly more than 500,000 hogs. Furthermore, although the herd of oxen and cows increased slightly, the herd of buffaloes declined greatly. In order to make up for this reduction of manure sources, there is no other way but to quickly expand duckweed acreage and grow more sesbania and tephrosia candida. However, in order to develop livestock breeding, step up the duckweed planting movement and grow green manure, there must be close guidance and proper encouragement. He added that livestock breeding in Hai Hung has not been given as much attention as cultivation. The production of fertilizer, particularly of duckweed, has been slighted. Relative success has been achieved in raising funds for hog breeding, but funds for duckweed growing have been insufficient. From the provincial level down to the village levels, such funds have not been adequate.

Comrade Truong Giao, secretary of the Tu Loc District Party Committee, also said that we must give more importance to producing duckweed and green manure. By increasing this type of manure, we can partially make up for the chemical fertilizer we need. For a long time now we have been thinking of relying on higher levels for obtaining a large quantity of nitrogenous fertilizer to somewhat replace organic manure. The regions, however, forget this: With reduced exports, how can we possibly have plenty of nitrogenous fertilizer?

The delegates also put forth many suggestions relating to water conservancy measures, facilities and elimination of harmful insects to carry out intensive cultivation. The delegate from the water conservancy service was of the opinion that the waterlogging of the 10th month crop in 1980, causing the complete loss of tens of thousands of hectares, has taught Hai Hung that one cannot rely on the electric pumping system. This is because even though it had as many as three electric pumping stations, Hai Hung could effectively combat waterlogging only when rainfall was less than 300 milliliters on any single day. Second, under the present conditions, electric supply cannot be assured on a permanent basis. Consequently, along with the electric pumps, Hai Hung cannot ignore water baskets or disregard the building of ricefield dikes to bring water to each region.

With regard to paddy seeds, the delegates agreed that we must continue to boldly replace the old seed varieties characterized by low productivity and poor resistance to harmful insects with new seed varieties marked by high productivity and better resistance to harmful insects.

Over the past few years Hai Hung has been successful in the early transplantation of a number of new, short-term varieties in the 10th month crop, thus creating conditions for expanding the winter crop area. However, considering the realities of production, particularly the 10th month crop in 1980, we find that increasing the acreage of the 10th month crop too rapidly will entail many disadvantages. First, after the early rice ripens, there is the strong possibility of running into a typhoon during the harvest. Second, the yield of the current short-term early rice variety is generally not as high as that of the Dai Tra 10th month variety. Consequently, rapidly increasing the acreage of the early 10th month rice will increase instability and this could mean reducing the rice output.

For this reason, Hai Hung is reorganizing its production in a scientific manner. It will use only a certain percentage of the land designated for short-term 10th month rice for planting the 75/6 variety. Some land will be used for growing early winter crops area will be used for planting main crop rice of high-yield varieties so that later potatoes, vegetables, beans and other winter crops that are not greatly affected by the weather can be grown.

One evening we visited the delegation of the Gu Loc District, a district that had enjoyed a good winter crop. When asked about the development of the district's winter crop, Comrade Pham Van Viet, while putting his arms around our shoulders, said animatedly: We have figured it out. Under the present conditions, the winter crop will use only 40 percent of the arable land. That is just right. By using more land, and thus following our inclination without changing our way of thinking, we would not increase the total food output by very much but would cause great hardships to the cooperative members.

The comrade district chairman added: Fertilizer is not abundantly available. By using too much land without having enough fertilizer, we cannot practice intensive cultivation. It is better to use just enough land and engage in intensive cultivation. Over the recent past, in view of the lack of fertilizer, we have grown more sweet potatoes than potatoes. Now, our policy is to reduce sweet potato output and develop potatoes. At the same time, we will expand the acreage of crops with high economic value to support exports in order to be able to import nitrogenous fertilizer. We are planting peanuts and red pepper now. When you have a chance, be sure to visit Tu Loc.

This year we plan to put a few hundred hectares under cultivation of each type. We have experimentally planted a few dozen of red pepper plants at our headquarters. Their fruits are very big and delicious. By processing 500 hectares of red pepper into pepper sauce and exporting it, we will get a few thousand tons of nitrogenous fertilizer in return.

In addition to soybeans and winter crops, Hai Hung will continue to improve the areas specializing in jute, rush and peanuts so as to have agricultural products for export and for use as raw materials to develop handicrafts. The Hai Hung handicrafts sector was one of the sectors that fulfilled its plan norms earliest in 1981. Developing this further and encouraged by the party congresses of various levels, the sector will endeavor to achieve this year a total output value nearly 10 million dong higher than 1st year and increase exports by from 7 to 10 percent in terms of value.

Being a big province in the Red River Delta, a province with some 2 million people and a party membership of nearly 20 times the country's total membership during the prerevolution days, and with the new vigor that has emerged following the party congresses of various levels, certainly Hai Hung will rapidly overcome its weak and sluggish conditions and make steady progress, to become worthy as an advanced province east of the capital, a province that is stable politically, rich economically and powerful militarily.

NHAN DAN CRITICAL OF U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

OW190751 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 19 -- NHAN DAN today condemns the Reagan administration for planning to step up intervention, including the use of military forces, in the Caribbean Sea and the rest of Central America. The paper quotes Washington POST as saying recently that U.S. President Reagan had approved a large-scale plan for what he called to contain communist influence in Central America. [as received]

"Since the beginning of this year," the paper says, "The Reagan administration has tried harder to increase tension in the Caribbean and other parts of Central America while continuing to threaten and pressure Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada... The White House has launched a big campaign to prepare public opinion for possible use of American ground forces in El Salvador."

It recalls that C.I.A. is preparing for a 19-million-dollar programme to rally forces against Nicaragua and form para-military units for political and spying activities in that country and elsewhere. "The White House plan," NHAN DAN points out, "is aimed at countering revolutionary movements in that region. To lend a hand to client regimes the United States is seeking to increase its military presence, collusion and military commitments. This plan is very dangerous since it makes the situation in the region easily explosive".

NGUYEN DUY TRINH RETURNS FROM PCF CONGRESS

OW151841 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 15 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C., has returned here after attending the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party.

UNITY CALLED FOR IN WAKE OF SOVIET SPY CASE

BK161509 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Vigilance Against Foreign Espionage"]

[Text] The red-handed capture of Soviet Assistant Military Attache Sergey Igorov along with a middle-ranking Indonesian military officer while they were conducting transactions involving state secrets on 4 February was the beginning of the uncovering of espionage activities by Soviet nationals in Indonesia. As a followup to the incident, on 6 February the government also arrested the head of the Soviet Aeroflot Airlines office in Jakarta, Aleksandr Finenko, who had engaged in espionage activities in Indonesia.

The successful discovery of the spy activities, which harmed Soviet-Indonesian relations, was considered to be a brilliant success by the Indonesian counter-espionage apparatus, because in their activities in various countries, Soviet spies had been able, to some extent, to infiltrate the ranks of important government officials and their activities are crucial.

In handling the Soviet spy case, the government took firm action by expelling Assistant Military Attache Igorov and ordered the Soviet Embassy to remove Aleksandr Finenko -- who had resorted to a hunger strike during his 6 days of detention -- from Indonesia. In view of the worsening health resulting from his hunger strike, as well as the Indonesian people's humanitarian concern, the government has decided to deport Aleksandr Finenko. In dealing with the incident, including Finenko's hunger strike, the Indonesian Government has handled the case with a cool head and long term considerations. Aleksandr Finenko had been prevented from dying in detention since this could exacerbate the problem.

When briefing newsmen on Monday [15 February] about the incident, the commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command, Admiral Sudomo, said that although Finenko continued his hunger strike during his interrogations, the government already knew about Soviet spy activities in Indonesia.

The question for us now is how we can increase our vigilance against the possible infiltration of spies from other countries into our country. Indonesia's natural wealth, its marine as well as land resources, strategic location, geographic situation -- which comprises tens of thousands of inhabited and uninhabited big and small islands -- as well as Indonesia's position in the world political forum, could encourage the infiltration of foreign spies into this country.

In connection with the government decision in solving the Soviet spy case, many quarters may be dissatisfied, but it would not be proper for the difference of views to harm our national unity and cohesion. For this reason it is necessary to underline the call by Admiral Sudomo for the people to bolster their strength and support the government decision on the case besides increasing their love toward their motherland, nation and state and not seeking individual profit by sacrificing the national interest.

AFP: SPY WANTED INFORMATION ON SEA LANES

BK171657 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 17 Feb (AFP) -- The Soviet espionage ring recently unearthed here appeared to have aimed at getting information about the strategic sea lanes around the disputed Vietnamese-claimed Natuna Islands group in the South China Sea, it was reported today.

Films seized by Indonesian intelligence officers from Soviet Assistant Military Attache Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Igorov, who was expelled on spy charges last week, contained maps of Indonesian seas including the strategic lanes around the Natuna Islands and in east Indonesia, the weekly news magazine TEMPO reported.

Being a superpower with a strong naval presence, the Soviet Union badly needs such films, the magazine said, adding that the Soviets might direct their spying activities to seeking information on these sea lanes around Natuna and other strategic areas, it said.

Indonesia and Vietnam both claim ownership of part of the Naturn Islands and Hanoi had once warned foreign oil firms not to conduct explorations on these islands. But Indonesia appears to have disregarded the warning by allowing six foreign oil companies to seek oil there.

ADAM MALIK DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA ON BANGKOK TOUR

BK120938 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Vice President Adam Malik has stressed that efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem must be continued in an effort to create a zone of freedom, security and peace in Southeast Asia. ASEAN countries, especially Indonesia, should be more active in efforts to seek a settlement of the problem. Adam Malik stated this during his meeting with Indonesian Embassy officials and members of the Indonesian community in Bangkok yesterday. He also stressed that ASEAN is not adopting a hostile attitude toward Vietnam, but in the framework of seeking a settlement of the Kampuchean problem, Vietnam must withdraw its troops from that country. This, according to Adam Malik, is in line with the Bandung principles and UN resolutions.

Speaking about ASEAN progress, the vice president said that although much progress has been achieved since the establishment of the association 15 years ago, ASEAN should not be too hasty in feeling satisfied. ASEAN unity and cohesion should be further developed.

Vice President and Mrs Adam Malik and their party have returned home after winding up their 3-day visit to Thailand.

BAKIN CHIEF DISCUSSES CORRUPTION, KAMPUCHEA

BK181422 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] General Yoga Sugama, head of the State Intelligence Coordination Agency [BAKIN] believes corruption and other irregularities committed by civil servants are so far of a private character, having no particular political motives. According to the BAKIN chief, corruption and other irregularities have taken place in Indonesia due to low moral and intellectual standards and have not been committed collectively for certain purposes. Yoga Sugama said this in reply to a query posed by a member of Parliamentary Commission 1 at a hearing in Parliament today.

On the Kampuchean problem, Yoga Sugama said that the problem would not be settled in the near future because it involved the interests of big powers such as the Soviet Union and China. According to him, a continuing Kampuchean problem would only benefit the two countries by expanding their influence in Southeast Asia.

SUBROTO DISCUSSES MOVES TO FORM TIN CARTEL

BK111406 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Mining and Energy Minister Subroto has said that tin-producing countries are not going to form a cartel but are actively studying various possibilities if the sixth international tin agreement is not reached. Minister Subroto said this in reply to questions raised at a work conference with Parliament Commission 6 in Jakarta yesterday.

Subroto said that Indonesia, as a tin-producing country, was concerned about the current international tin market while the United States was releasing its stockpiled tin.

Speaking at the work conference which was chaired by Commission 6 Chairman Pakhmat Witular, the minister said that so far the sixth international tin agreement has been ratified by only three countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia and Norway. Switzerland had declared its intention to sign it. The EEC countries were going to discuss possible participation in the agreement at their forthcoming ministerial conference, he said.

ENRILE ASSESSES MINDANAO REBEL CAMPAIGN

HK190037 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says subversive elements have shifted their campaign from the military to the civilian population. In a speech read for him before the Butuan City Press Club, Enrile said the rebels are working to frustrate government efforts at reconciliation. Enrile warned however that the rebels should not mistake the government's reconciliation efforts and sincerity for weakness.

Enrile was to have flown to Butuan to invest the new officers of the Butuan City Press Club, but was unable to do so because of bad weather. His speech was read for him by Brigadier-General (Pedro Zafra), Philippine Constabulary Region 10 commander. More on Enrile's assessment of the rebel campaign from correspondent (June Francisco):

[Begin (Francisco) recording] Enrile said that even in the face of the government's reconciliation efforts, which have drawn thousands of misguided rebels and dissidents from the hills in the Mindanao region, the remaining terrorist elements in both the so-called Moro National Liberation Front and the New People's Army have engaged in localist attacks on the civilian populace, killing innocent families and robbing their houses, exploding grenades in public markets and burning down commercial and private buildings. He added that the media in Mindanao must play its role in the reconciliation and unity of various religious and ethnic groups -- Muslim and Christian -- especially those who are inclined to be misguided into violence by terrorist forces.

The defense chief also pointed to current efforts of the terrorists and criminal elements to smuggle firearms into the country, and said that it is for this reason that President Marcos has ordered a tight watch on seaports and airports to prevent these renewed activities of terrorist elements. [end (Francisco) recording]

Meantime Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver announced that drastic counter-measures have been taken to prevent more grenade explosions in Cotabato city. He said he has ordered the military to conduct random checks of civilians and vehicles in that city. A spate of grenade explosions in Cotabato the past weeks has caused death to 1 person and injury to 35 others. Additional troops have also been fielded in the city and the surrounding areas, to monitor movement of men and vehicles. As a further countermeasure, General Ver ordered the revitalization of the Cotabato city garrison command to beef up the city's police force. The latest grenade explosions in Cotabato city occurred 9 days ago, when terrorists lobbed 2 grenades in downtown Cotabato. Two suspects have been arrested.

AFP REPORTS TANADA ASSUMES PDP LEADERSHIP

OW071329 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Cebu City, Philippines, 7 Feb (AFP) -- Eighty-four year old former Philippine Senator Lorenzo Tanada, who is staunchly against United States military bases in this country, assumed leadership today of a new opposition party named the Filipino Democratic Party (PDP).

The PDP held a five-hour kick-off rally before a crowd of about 7,000 in a historic park in this central Philippine city, some 552 kilometers (345 miles) southeast of Manila, capping a two-day party convention. The new party urged a national reconciliation movement which would include communists and Muslim separatists and the full restoration of civil liberties.

The elderly Tanada amended a [words indistinct] program which called for the "denuclearization" of U.S. bases in the country to add that the party [words indistinct] objected to the presence of any foreign base in the country.

The PDP party program, however, fell short of calling for the immediate dismantling of U.S. naval and air force bases in the Philippines, as Mr Tanada had earlier hoped.

Before the formal organization of the PDP, Mr Tanada headed a Manila-based opposition party called Lakas ng Bayan (Strength of the People). Mr Tanada said he would return to Manila and propose to his colleagues in the Lakas ng Bayan (Laban) Party to merge with the PDP. Mr Tanada also earlier signed an agreement in principle to unite with other opposition blocks such as the old Nationalista and Liberal Party. He said the PDP would soon meet with the NP and LP leadership to map this out.

United States-based oppositionists, among them former Senators Benigno Aquino and Raul Manglapus, had sent their messages of support to the PDP and likewise urged them to unite with other groups towards a unified front against the administration of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Former Senator Salvador Laurel, leader of a faction in the Nationalista Party, urged the closing of ranks among some 14 regional and national opposition groups. Mr Laurel said he "expects the Marcos regime to collapse [words indistinct] year," ending that if [words indistinct] opposition is not united, "either the military or the extreme left may take over."

Mr Laurel [words indistinct] basis of his prediction was the "worsening poverty and economic crisis, repeated betrayal of the people's trust and abuses by the present regime, and increasing [words indistinct] extravagance and corruption."

FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH FRG

OW181335 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The Philippines and the Federal Republic of Germany today signed two agreements on financial and technical cooperation. The first agreement grants 1.3 million dollars to finance the appointment of a pool of short-term experts. Under the agreement, the experts will assist planning agencies in the preparation of feasibility studies on important development projects. The second agreement provides the Philippine Government a loan of 3.7 million dollars to support the ongoing Imelda settlement project in southern Leyte.

The signatories were Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo and West German Ambassador Hildegunde Feilner.

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